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HISTORY  
OF  
ILKESTON.

G. A.

Derbyshire

8° 286.

Bought from W. Blair on report.

. 7.

C. C. Bacon

This book written by a scholar of my  
Hickston Sunday & National School  
and printed and published by another  
is presented in memory of old times  
by G. D. E  
1880.

G. A. Derby 8° 286

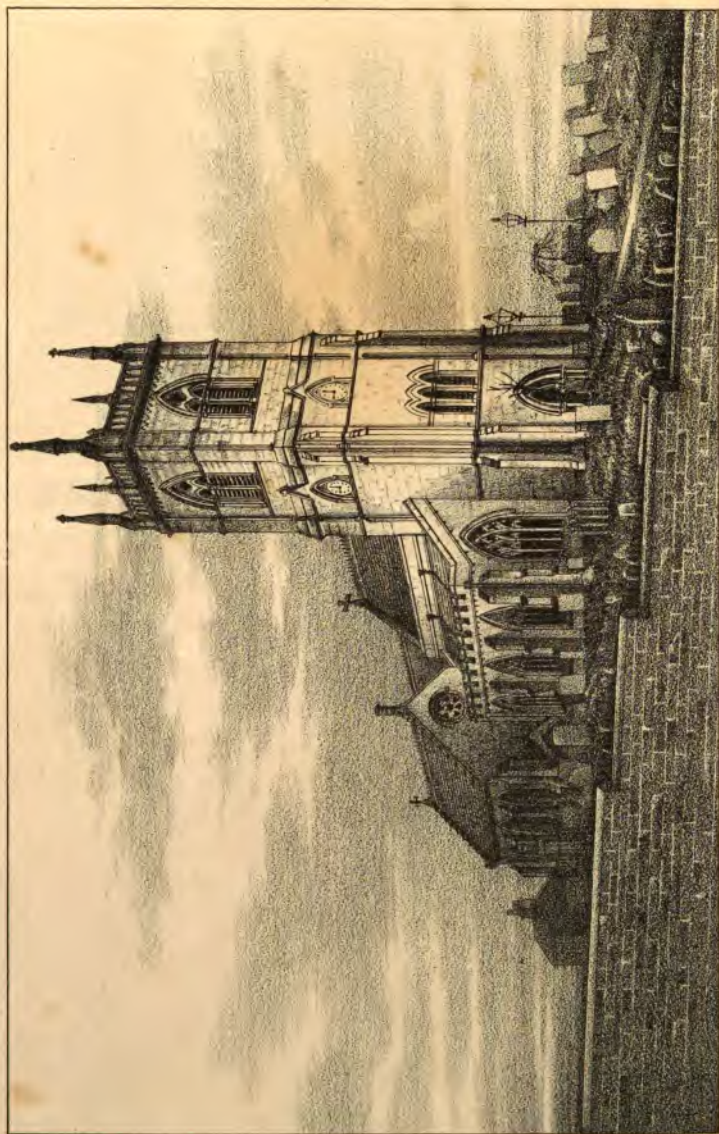






C. C. Johnson

The first number of a collection of my  
lectures delivered at the University of  
California, Berkeley, California, 1892-1893.  
Published by the University of California Press, Berkeley, California.  
1894



ST. MARY'S CHURCH, ILKESTON.

HISTORY  
OF  
ILKESTON:

TOGETHER WITH

Shipley, Kirk Hallam, West Hallam,  
Dale Abbey, and Cozzall.

---

BY EDWIN TRUEMAN.

---

ILKESTON:

PUBLISHED BY JOHN F. WALKER, SOUTH STREET.

1880.







TO THE MOST NOBLE  
CHARLES CECIL JOHN MANNERS,  
**Sixth Duke of Rutland,**  
MARQUESS OF GRANBY,  
AND  
BARON MANNERS, OF HADDON, K.G.,  
LORD LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF LEICESTER,  
AND  
LORD OF THE MANOR OF ILKESTON,  
THIS WORK IS, WITH THE MOST PROFOUND RESPECT,  
INSCRIBED,  
BY HIS GRACE'S MOST OBEDIENT SERVANT,  
EDWIN TRUEMAN.

**ILKESTON :**  
**PRINTED BY JOHN F. WALKER,**  
**SOUTH-STREET.**

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## P R E F A C E.

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THE interest excited by local history in the neighbourhood of the events narrated is at once so natural and so legitimate, that a work like the present needs no preface to account for its publication. But the Author is glad to avail himself of such a medium for tendering his thanks to all those who have kindly aided him in compiling the information which appears within these pages. His task has been arduous, and it would have been wearisome but for the courteous and ready help of those to whom he had to apply for many of the materials on which the History is founded.

It is now more than half a century since anything approaching to a History of Ilkeston was first written; and, believing that our local annals are not devoid of interest, I felt that the time had arrived when a completer record would meet with the approval of my fellow-townsmen. To add to the History of the Town itself the History of the neighbouring Villages, was an afterthought which I trust will be considered to add to the interest of the work.

My thanks are due in an especial manner to E. M. Mundy, Esq., of Shipley Hall, and the Rev. G. Searl Ebsworth, of Croxton Kerrial (formerly Vicar of Ilkeston), for most valuable information, as also for the generous assistance they have rendered in the illustration of the work. A debt of gratitude is also due to the Vicar of Ilkeston (Rev. J. F. N. Eyre); the Vicar of Cotmanhay (Rev. E. T. S. Fowler); the Vicar of Kirk Hallam (Rev. A. E. Evans); the Rector of West Hallam (Rev.

viii.

J. Adams) ; to C. S. Smith, Esq., Steward of the Manor of Shipley ; to Mr. John Mellor, of Ilkeston ; to Mr. John Holmes and Mr. J. J. Fritchley, of Cossall ; and to many others, all of whom have in some way or other aided me in the execution of my task. It has been my desire to produce a work of such permanent interest and importance as to secure itself acceptance in every household in the district. To what extent I have succeeded in realising this desire, I must leave the public to decide.

EDWIN TRUEMAN.

*March 1, 1880.*





# HISTORY OF ILKESTON.

## Early History of the Town.

**I**LKESTON is a market town, beautifully situated on a bold eminence, on the borders of Derbyshire, nearly ten miles E.N.E. from the county town, and eight miles W. by N. from Nottingham. It contains, including Cotmanhay and Little Hallam, 2,456a. 3r. 33p. of land; and the rateable value is now £32,248, having increased more than £22,760 since 1851. The parish is in the Hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, and in the Basford Union. The inhabitants (estimated at 13,000) are chiefly engaged in coal mining, the manufacture of iron, lace, hosiery, silk goods, &c.

In Domesday Book, which was made in 1084, Ilkeston is mentioned as Tilchestune, that is the town of Tilch, a Saxon thane. William the Conqueror conferred the manor on his nephew, Gilbert de Gand, under whom Malger held it. This Gilbert, in the reign of King Henry I., gave the manor of Ilkeston to his steward, Sir Robert de Muskhay, a De Musca, a family deriving its name from the town of Muskhay, in Nottinghamshire, and great benefactors to Dale Abbey. It was one of this family, Thomas de Musca, then a Canon at Dale, who wrote the remarkable chronicle of that Abbey, which



preserves a curious picture of the sylvan glories of this neighbourhood, about the period of the foundation of the Abbey, viz., in 1204. [Glover, in his "History of Derbyshire," published in 1832, gives the chronicle of Thomas de Musca *in extenso*.] After four descents, the heiress of Muskham married, in the reign of King John, Sir Ralph de Gresley, of Greasley Castle, Nottinghamshire. According to "Wolley," Agnes, the daughter of this Sir Ralph, married Hubert Fitz Ralph, by which marriage the manor became the inheritance of that family; and in the reign of Edward I. it again passed, through an heiress, to Nicholas de Cantilupe, who married Eustacia, the daughter and heiress of Ralph, the son of Hubert Fitz Ralph. In 1330 (says Glover) the Cantilupe family had two parks in Ilkeston. Another Nicholas, grandson of the first Nicholas de Cantilupe, died possessed of Ilkeston in 1355.

Glover says that this second Nicholas married Joan, the widow of Umfraville, Earl of Anegos. In the 13th Edward II. he attended the expedition into Scotland. During the same reign he received the order of knighthood by bathing and other sacred ceremonies. In the ensuing reign he accompanied Hugh de Audley in the wars against Scotland, and was made governor of Berwick-upon-Tweed. He was also employed in the Flemish wars, and was sent as ambassador with the Bishop of London to treat with the Court of France concerning the claims of Edward III. to the crown of that realm. A few years afterwards, the war having commenced, he had summons to fit himself with horse and arms, and to attend the king into France, and was present at the glorious victory of Cressy. He obtained the royal license to fortify his house at Greasley as a castle, and he founded a monastery for Carthusian monks in his park at Greasley, which he denominated Beauvale, on account of the beauty of its situation. He died in the 29th Edward III. (or, according to another inquisition, in the 45th Edward III.) seized of numerous manors in the counties of Lincoln and Buckingham, Ilkeston, in the county of Derby, and the Castle of Greasley, in the county of Nottingham, leaving William de Cantilupe, his son and heir. Joan, his wife, surviving him, founded a chantry in 32nd Edward III. for five priests, in honour of St. Peter, the Apostle, for the health of the soul of the said Nicholas de Cantilupe, her husband, her own soul, and the souls of all the faithful deceased.

In Lincoln Cathedral, under the small east window, is a chantry, founded by Nicholas Lord Cantilupe. In this chantry is an altar tomb of speckled marble, ascended by steps, having three large shields on the sides, with the figure of the said Lord Cantilupe armed as a knight. At the east end of this chantry is a flat stone, having been formerly beautifully inlaid with brass (but which has been carefully picked out), to the memory of Lady Jane de Cantilupe.

Millicent, one of the co-heiresses of William Lord Cantilupe, brought the manor of Ilkeston to the baronial family of Zouch, of Harringworth. In 5th Richard II., Sir William de la Zouch died and left the manor and advowson of the Church to his son William, who gave it to William Roos, Lord of Hamlake. On the attainder of John, Lord Zouch, as a partisan of Richard III., King Henry VII. granted it to Sir John Savage, in 1485, of whose descendant, Sir Thomas Savage, it was purchased, in 1608, by Sir John Manners, ancestor of His Grace the Duke of Rutland, the present lord of the manor.

In Ilkeston Parish Church (the foundation of which is so indissolubly linked with the early history of the town that the two ought almost to be taken together), to the north-west of the Communion table, is now standing a Gothic altar tomb, on which is the effigy of a warrior in a surcoat of mail and chain armour, cross-legged, the head resting on a cushion, and the feet resting on a lion. The arms on the shield are leopards' heads, jessant fleur de lis, and a fesse (or belt) vair. The figure is a good deal mutilated, pieces having been broken off the shield, sword, face, and feet. The monument has occupied various positions in the Chancel at different times, but has remained in its present place since the last restoration of the Church, 24 years ago. It is generally supposed to have been erected to the memory of Nicholas de Cantilupe, who was lord of Ilkeston, and who, it is believed, took part in the Crusades. "Venerable Whitehead," in his "Ilkeston: as it was—is—and is to be," (published in a local paper, in 1853,) refers in the following terms to the last-named supposition:—

"The Crusades were the great vent for that mixture of religious and chivalrous ardour which prevailed over Europe from 1096 to 1291. The Holy Land was in the possession of infidels, and to rescue the Holy City and all its cherished objects and hallowed localities from those that trod them down

in scorn, was very easily impressed on Christian people as a Christian duty. Death might overtake the devoted Crusader, either on the long and tedious voyage or on the battle-field—but in either case he had the assurance of his priest that his eternal salvation was secured. To die on the battle-field ensured a place in the highest heaven. What wonder, then, that 'I'm bound for Palestine' became the universal song? What wonder that the chivalrous Nicholas Cantilupe caught the flame?—a flame indeed which warmed the breasts of several of his ancestors. It was the sixth Crusade which Sir Nicholas joined—whether he reached Palestine or died on the way is uncertain, but even the vow to go thither would entitle him to a cross-legged effigy—and there he lies in the Chancel of his foundation in Ilkeston Church, with his hands still up-lift in prayer. They thought indeed in his times, and in many a time since then—

They could for endless sins atone,  
By saying endless prayers in stone."

That some doubt has been cast on the belief that this monument represents the effigy of Nicholas de Cantilupe may be gathered from a document which is at present in the parish chest, and although bearing no date, is evidently from its style and appearance a very old manuscript. Probably it was written in answer to a desire expressed by some person to know the correct history of the Cantilupe Family; and although the writer may have fallen into an error, it may be interesting to many to study its contents, particularly as reference is made to John of Gaunt, or "Johnny Gaunt," to whom many people even in the present day erroneously believe the monument to have been erected. The manuscript is given exactly as written, and runs as follows:—

"Nicholas de Cantilupo Lord of Ilkeston was lineally descended from Robert de Muskam Steward to Gilbert de Gaunt a quite different Person from John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster & fourth son of Edward ye 3d. who liv'd not till about 300 years after: And who as there is no likelihood or proof that he had ever any possession at Ilkeston so was certainly buried in Old St. Pauls: London. But the said Gilbert de Gaunt was a famous soldier in William the Conqueror's army probably Ancestor of this, and Earls of Lincoln of that name: And from him Robert de Muskam enjoy'd the Lordship of Ilkeston conferr'd upon him in the reign of Henry ye 1st, as Nicholas Cantelupe inherited it after him: I suppose in right of his mother or however by the womans side.

"Nicholas de Cantelupe founded the abby of Beava in his Park of Greasly, Nottingham, & I imagine was the Sir Nicholas Cantelupe said by Cambden to be buried in the Cathedral of Lincoln in which Church I have seen a monument having the same arms with those of the Kt. Templar in Ilkeston Chancel.

"But besides the said Nicholas Lord of Ilkeston & founder of Beava there was another of the family who had the honour to have done something at least in the foundation of that religious house, and who is reckoned amongst the founders before Nicholas and that was John de Cantilupe. Whether he was only brother, or father or grandfather appears not for certainty. But considering that the arms of Cantelupes (and which whoever goes to Lincoln will on enquiry, I believe, render certain) considering that the Cantelupes were Lords of Ilkeston, and that Sir Nicholas is buried at Lincoln, I think it very probable that Monument in the Chancel is for Sir John Cantelupe (living if I remember right about the end of Henry ye 3d) And further I conclude it is a vulgar error that John of Gaunt was Lord of Ilkeston, and that it is certain the other Gaunts were the family concern'd there, and of whom there were two Earls of Lincoln of the name of Gilbert the Last in 1216.

"The Authorities are the abridgment of Dugdale's Monasticon: Kennets history of England: Camdens Britannia: Speeds Chronicles: & Catalogue of the antient Nobility."

The unknown writer does not appear to have contemplated the possibility of there being more than one Nicholas de Cantilupe, but that such was the case is beyond question. This fact will be found more fully referred to in connection with the history of the Church.

The market was granted to Hugh Fitz Ralph in 1251, as appears from the following;—"Grant of a market and fair in the Manor of Ilkeston. Charter Roll of 36 Henry III., membrane 16. For Hugh, the Son of Ralph. The King to his Archbishops, &c., greeting. Know ye that we have granted, and by this our Charter confirmed, to our beloved and faithful Hugh, the son of Ralph, that he and his heirs for ever shall have free warren in all their demesne lands of Elkesdon, in the County of Derby, and of Gresel and Muschamps, in the County of Nottingham. So nevertheless such lands be not within the metes of our Forest. So that no one shall enter such lands, to hunt in them, or to take anything which belongs to warren, without the licence and will of the said Hugh, or his heirs, upon forfeiture to us of ten pounds. Also, we have granted, and by this our Charter confirmed to the same Hugh, that he and his heirs for ever, shall have one Market every week, on Thursday, at his aforesaid Manor of Elkesdon; and

that they shall have there one Fair, every year, to continue on the Vigil and on the day of the assumption of the Blessed Mary; unless such Market and such Fair be to the nuisance of the neighbouring Markets and neighbouring Fairs. Wherefore we will, &c., that the aforesaid Hugh, and his heirs for ever, shall have free warren as is aforesaid. And that they shall have one Market every week, and one Fair every year, at his aforesaid Manor of Ilkeston, as is aforesaid, with all liberties and free customs to such Market and Fair belonging. Unless, &c. These being witnesses, Grey de Lezingn, and William de Valencia, our brothers; Richard de Grey, John de Grey, J. Mansell, Reeve of Beverley, Rolph the son of Nicholas, Bartram de Ercoill, Master Wm. de Kilkenn, Archdeacon of Coventry, Robert Waler, Elias de Rabayn, Rolph de Bakepuz, William Gernun, Roger de Lokington, John de Geres, and others. Dated by our hand at Windsor, the 10th day of April."

In a garden by the side of the turnpike-road, near the stone bridge which crosses the River Erewash, at Gallows Inn, formerly stood a gallows which was kept in repair by the inhabitants. It was a very rude structure, consisting simply of two uprights and a crosspiece, all of wood. Every vestige of it disappeared some years ago, but it was standing when Glover wrote his "History of Ilkeston," for he refers to it in these terms:—"Wolley, who wrote a Manuscript History of Derbyshire, rather more than a century ago, supposes the ancient Lords of Ilkeston had the privilege of executing criminals, and he also remarks that the inhabitants are obliged to keep it in repair, for by so doing they are entitled to the privilege of Gaunt fee. We have enquired of the inhabitants respecting the meaning and origin of the Gaunt fee here noticed, but we have not been enabled to obtain satisfactory information on the subject. One sheriff was appointed at an early period to serve for the counties of Derby and Nottingham, and it is probable that William de Cantilupe, who was sheriff for both in the 23rd and 26th of Henry III., had this gallows erected upon the borders of each, for the mutual accommodation of himself and the adjoining counties of Nottingham and Derby. The Gaunt fee may possibly have derived the name from a grant of John of Gaunt to the inhabitants of Ilkeston, as he had considerable possessions in this county, and granted many

privileges to the inhabitants of this and other adjoining counties. Though the inhabitants of Ilkeston are free of half the toll of Nottingham market, the most intelligent inhabitants do not know from whom or at what period they derived that advantage." Another authority says that in consequence of the assizes having been held at Ilkeston (the same having been transferred from Nottingham on account of the plague), "the inhabitants were privileged to pay but half toll at fairs and markets, on condition of their keeping in repair a gallows for the execution of criminals, which stands at the southern extremity of the parish."

The Muskhams (says "Venerable Whitehead,") had a manor house on the site of the house now occupied by Mr. Frederick Shaw, and long the residence of the Cooker family. This house had attached to it an ancient park. One of the Cantilopes erected, on what would appear to have been the site of an ancient encampment, a mansion, which seems at one time to have been called "the Castle." The site of this castle or castellated hall, was the old Rutland Cricket Ground, lying to the south of the Church. Now, with the Church on the north, the situation for a baronial residence could scarcely be surpassed. The elevation is a perfect military position, scarcely equalled in the Midland Counties. From the Castle to the Erewash was another park, which included, indeed, all that part now called Hunger-hill. Park-lane was an ancient road going through this park to the Erewash, which was crossed by a drawbridge nearly opposite the residence of S. S. Potter, Esq. This was, in fact, the ancient road to Nottingham. History is silent on the cause of the destruction or abandonment of the Castle. It is not unlikely that it was dismantled in the wars of the Roses.

The connection of Ilkeston with Dale Abbey (for the Church had been given to that religious house, and it was greatly resorted to by the inhabitants on the great festivals,) led to the Abbey being a sanctuary for the inhabitants in troublous times. In the wars of the Roses, on two occasions, the delicate and the aged fled for refuge to St. Mary's, in Depedale, while the ladies of Codnor and Greasley Castles sought safety within the then hallowed precincts of Newstead. We may infer from this that the neighbourhood was the scene of some skirmish, at least, between the Lancastrians and the Yorkists.

Many of the facts and events previously narrated are referred to in a Poem written by a gentleman of Kimberley, which was inserted in the *Ilkeston Pioneer* in 1853, under the heading of "The Poet's Visit to Ilkeston, from Kimberley." A reproduction of the poem may not be without interest to many :—

Through pleasant scenes of hill and dale,  
Through many a green grass plain,  
And by the hill where Cromwell fought,  
And Charles's chiefs were slain ;

On through the vale of Erewash,  
O'er railroad and canal,  
Which of the past and present seem  
Each its own tale to tell.

On, guided by that sacred pile,  
Whose tower, seen from afar,  
Smiles o'er the mass of humbler walls—  
No idle beacon star.

'Tis a glorious summer eve,  
Washed by the recent rain ;  
Green are the trees upon the hill—  
Flowers fragrant on the plain.

Now muse we here one hour away,  
And dream of things gone by ;  
Of scenes which have, or have not been,  
Of Nature's history.

What various scenes, by fancy called,  
Before us faintly pass !  
Oh, for the fairy's legend wand,  
Or Magi's wondrous glass !

Yon church, for sacred exercise  
Now consecrate, once heard  
The guilty convict's faint appeal,  
The counsel's stirring word.

Far, far and wide, was o'er the land,  
The plague's black death spot spread :  
And even justice needs must fly  
The presence of the dead.

Close to the church, where cricketers  
Now ply their eager sport,  
Frown'd John of Gaunt's dark battlements—  
There Lancaster held his court.

No vestige of that pile remains,  
Yet still, the townfolk say,  
A hollow road leads just beneath  
The spot whereon they play.

Where leads that road, there's none can tell,  
Or what its dark intent :  
And to discover toll were vain,  
And labour idly spent.

Yon market-place, ere Nottingham  
Could boast itself a town,  
Ilkeston had its charter won—  
That market its renown.

To Ilkeston—from far around,  
Flock'd country squire and dame;  
To Ilkeston—from Nottingham,  
The pale-brow'd weaver came.

No engines woke the echoing hills:  
Deep bowelled in the earth,  
Scarce had the untold wealth of coal  
Disclosed its place of birth.

The hooded nun, at even close,  
Sought her monastic shade;  
At morn, with hooded hawk on wrist,  
The falconer tried the glade,

Where, undisturbed, save by his dogs,  
The watchful heron lay,—  
For high-born ladies' gentle sport—  
No vain or light-won prey.

Now, thundering o'er the Erewash,  
The bird-quick engine rolls;  
Or from the deep, dark mine upheaves  
The incessant weight of coals.

How different all from that far day,  
When, careworn, faint, and pale,  
A crownless queen pursued her way  
Along the weary vale.\*

Now all is industry and art,  
And science seeks to thrive—  
As through all Britain's wide domains—  
Within this favoured hive.

Then, at the curfew's solemn knell,  
The cottager sought repose;  
Now, by the day-like light of gas,  
To toll the collier goes.

Then, Nottingham was a distant place—  
London, a pilgrim's shrine;  
Now, one may sleep in Ilkeston,  
And eke in London dine.

Then, dark and sombre terrors reigned!  
Nor dared in twilight late,  
The timorous maid, or bold plough-boy,  
To pass the churchyard gate.

\* \* \* \* \*

The day we've passed amid these scenes  
Will mem'ry oft recall;  
While through the "Pioneer" these lines  
Are freely read by all.

Many years ago, there was a corn mill by the side of the Erewash, nearly opposite Ilkeston Park, and not more than a hundred yards from the bridle-road leading to Cossall. It has not been worked for generations, and is now completely decayed, few traces of the structure remaining. Searching

\* Mary, Queen of Scots, who slept one night in Derby, and not improbably passed through Ilkeston.



through the papers contained in the parish chest, a manuscript was found which gives some interesting information respecting this mill. It is here inserted as exact as it is possible to copy it:—

“Some old account about the mill (old water mill) at Ilkeston, now in decay, copied from a paper in Thos. Potter's possession, written in 1716.

“In Edward ye 3ds time, there was a mill that was In 1340, and In Henery ye 5ths time Came to ye Crown all the mannor of Ilkeston. Henery ye 7th Came from Brittany in france with ships and men, and Riev. thomas and Sir John Savage, tewo of ye most potent men in wals Joyned with Henery Earl of Richmond, and Richard the 3d. met them and was kild. Henery got ye Crown and gave Sir John Savage the mannor of Ilkeston and Sir John Savage and ye Copyholders of Ilkeston differed in 1486: C: and Sir John Savage could not have his mind, and he sold the mannor of Ilkeston June the 16: in 1573 to Sir John Manners (143: years ago). But Sir John Savage having a bastard son that he had a kindness for, made a reservation of the mill, and some other Lands, and gave them to him for his Life, upon condiston that he should pay foure mark a yeare quarterly to ye minister during his Life, but It was not taken of at Richard Savages Decease nor at his son John Savages Decease.

“and Mr flamsted took the mill for a time, and set one francis Rutter to attend it, and after that Georg Cocker Came to the mill about the year 1658 who tould the minister that he could not pay the Lords rent and the minister also, and Cocker tould the minister that some quarters of a yeare the Mill Did not get a noble a quarter since he Came to it, and Cocker tould ye minister that he would give him a noble a quarter, the minister said he would not take It, but they agreed for nine shillings a quarter and so it hath continued ever since.”

On the following page will be found the copy of a letter addressed to the Duke of Rutland, nearly 140 years ago, by John Skeavington, of Cotmanhay, from which it appears that Skeavington, by some neglect, perhaps, on his part, had forfeited the confidence of His Grace, but was very desirous of being restored to favour. As a specimen of the means adopted in attempting to secure that end, and as a sample of the style of letter writing which obtained at the period referred to, it may not be considered out of place in these pages; and from the fact of a copy of the letter having been preserved in the parish chest, it is evident that it was considered of some importance at the time it was written. The reader will observe that reference is also made to the old water mill recently mentioned, corroborating the assertion that a mark a quarter was expected to be paid by the owner to the minister of Ilkeston.

The copy is endorsed, "Some Remarks on the Mill, and of John Skeavington's Letters to Mr. Williamson to be Restored to the Duke's favour ;" and the letter runs thus :—

"Sir,—According to your Order at Nottingham, I have sent you a copy of the agreement about the mill I have had some talk with Mr byrch and he sath if the miller doth not pay a mark a quarter he will wait of his grace the duke of Rutland In order to Recover what was paid by Richard Savige to the minister which I hope you will aquaint his grace that Mr byrch and all the ministers In my time and my father's time would have forsed the miller to pay but could not for Lichfld Cort would not medle with it.

"Last Cort you orderd Sam Roe to set some Accorns In Cotmanhay Cobby which he hath been doing and Employing bannar and Beardly and about five or six more men and wouan which Children would have done as well and more worke for banner doath very Little but walk about as a master as he did In Cutts time—but when my father planted I was one at seting Accorns but wee did not go on as thay do for we had Everyone an apron or a little bag before us and a stick and maid a hole and put the Accorne in. Bannar sath thay must plant the old park when they have done at Cotmanhay and sath he Intends to wait upon his Grace before he Goeth to London and that I shall not Rent a foot of Land under his Grace.

"Sir I humble beg pardon for the trouble of this and allso to Remain your moast obeadeant Humble sert.

"6 Novr 1744 Cotmanhay.

JON. SKEAVINGTON.

"Sir If you have any commands to Lay upon me I should be Glad to obey them and prays that I might be Restored Into his Graces faver again and am In hopes to see that time at which I should be very glad."

The following figures show the rate at which the population of Ilkeston has increased since 1811 :—

Year.	Population.	Year.	Population.
1811	2970	1851	6122
1821	3681	1861	8374
1831	4446	1871	9662
1841	5323	1879 (estimated)	13000

In 1577 there were ten houses in the parish for the sale of intoxicating liquors. The names of those who held licences were Widow Gregory, John Hardware, Davie Morgan, Nicholas Banaster, Wm. Walker, Robert Davie, Robert Brentnall, Wm. Elney, John Janny, and Jamys Lumas. There are now 45 such houses, besides a large number of places where beer is retailed for consumption off the premises ; so that, leaving these last named out of the calculation altogether, there is one public-house or beerhouse to every 290 (or thereabouts) of the population.

## The Parish Church.

“Long be our Father’s temple ours,  
Woe to the hand by which it falls;  
A thousand spirits watch its towers,  
A host of angels guard its walls!”



THE Church is dedicated to St. Mary, and stands in the centre of the town. It consists of a tower, nave, north and south aisles, chancel, chantry, and vestry. Being built on a considerable elevation, it commands extensive views over a richly wooded and well cultivated and fruitful country. Glover (referring to the Church previous to the last restoration) says:—“In the distance, it is a pleasing object. The body is ancient Gothic architecture, and though much mutilated by time, there are sufficient traces left to show that it was once a very rich and beautiful structure. It had formerly a spire steeple, covered with lead, which suffered extremely by the hurricane in the year 1714. In 1731, a well proportioned square tower, twenty-five yards and a half high, terminated with pinnacles four yards and a half high, of the Grecian style of architecture, was added to it. From the tower, Belvoir Castle, the splendid seat of His Grace the Duke of Rutland, may be seen on a clear day. In 1741, the roof of the chancel having fallen in, it was reduced in size, and the fine east window also.”

Mr. Thomas Larkins Walker, the architect by whom the plans for the restoration of the Church in 1854-5 were prepared, wrote an historical sketch of the sacred edifice shortly before that time, from which the liberty is taken of publishing some lengthy extracts. Mr. Walker, who was possessed of considerable archæological knowledge, was a pupil of the elder Pugin, and was appointed by that eminent architect as executor of his will, and trustee to his unfinished publications. His opinions, therefore, have a weight which entitle them to consideration. His sketch embraces an interesting description

of the various styles of architecture observable in connection with the Church; and since nothing was removed at the restoration which could possibly be preserved, the description may be quoted as representing, in the main, the Church as it appears at present. Mr. Walker says:—

“The fabric which is the subject of the present memoir must be considered, even by the untutored in architectural and antiquarian lore, a highly interesting example of Mediæval art, possessing, as it does, specimens of two of the most artistic styles of ecclesiastical architecture, namely, the transitional period of the Early English, and the Decorated or Geometrical styles. Of the former the remains are few but distinctive, while of the latter they are not only more abundant, but are peculiarly illustrative of the various phases through which the latter style passed before it finally merged into the Perpendicular.

“Of the actual foundation of any portion of this Church or its adjuncts no direct documentary evidence seems, so far as can at present be ascertained, to exist; and it is therefore by the not altogether uncertain light of Ecclesiology as a science, assisted by collateral documentary evidence, that the antiquary can hope to assign, not so much a period as a date—not so much a benefactor as a founder—to each portion of the edifice.

“The slight historical notice of the town and parish by Lysons, and the more elaborate history by Glover, render but little assistance in this attempt to elucidate the history of the Church itself; and in one particular, Lysons, with documentary evidence before his eyes, is so incorrect, that we are inclined, naturally, to cast a doubt upon every other particular, especially as the error into which that author has fallen has been the means of causing the good people of Ilkeston to imagine that the family of the Cantilupes was dominant at Ilkeston long before the manor came into their possession, which it did, by marriage only, in the forty-fifth year of the reign of Henry III., A.D. 1261, when *Nicholas de Cantelupo* (who married *Eustachia*, granddaughter and heiress of *Hugo filius Radulphi*, lord of Greasley, in Nottinghamshire,) did homage to the King for all the lands and tenements which the said *Hugh* held of the King in chief; whereas Lysons tells us that the market was granted to *Hugh de Cantilupe* in 1125, quoting the *quo warranto* roll of 4th Edward III., which refers

to the Charter Roll of 36th Henry III., membrane 16, and which Charter was granted to *Hugo filius Radulphi*, who was lord of Greasley and Selston, in the county of Nottingham; and of Ilkeston, in the county of Derby—" *qui Hugo cognominabatur Hugo filius Radulphi*," which Hugh was surnamed Hugh Fitz-Ralph. *Willielmus de Cantelupo*, son of Nicholas de Cantilupe and Eustachia Fitz-Ralph, died in the 2nd Edw. II., A.D. 1309, seized of the manor of Ilkeston *in right of his mother*, proving clearly that this manor formed a part of the possessions of his maternal uncle, Hugh Fitz-Ralph, to whom the market was granted, and to whom his mother was heiress.

"One portion, therefore, of the Church now remaining must have been in existence prior to the Cantilupes becoming lords of the manor, namely, the south arcade of the nave, which dates as far back as the reign of Henry II., or Richard I., being of the transitional period, the form of the Lancet arch having been adopted while the Norman zig-zag moulding was retained. The original south aisle was no doubt of this same style, and the columns of the Chancel screen, it is conjectured, formed a portion of the windows of this aisle, as will be hereafter more particularly explained. This screen, highly interesting in itself, and unique both in general design and in the execution of its details, becomes doubly so when proved to contain all that could be preserved of the portion of the original Church taken down, so artistically, and we may say so devoutly, set in order in a new position for the sake of their preservation.

"The tower and spire, which were unhappily allowed to go to decay and to fall, must have been built a little later than the south arcade of the nave, as the western or belfry arch, which still remains, and has two enrichments of the dog-tooth ornament (a distinctive mark of Early English development) proves.

"Next in point of date is the noble Chancel, the south and east walls of which are remaining. A sacristy was originally attached to the Chancel, on the south side, into which the doorway, which has been used for many years as an entrance into the Chancel from the south, led. This sacristy occupied the whole space between the windows externally, the marks of each wall of which can still be traced, as also the form of the roof; and it would appear that this little building had been groined—a portion of the horizontal stone rib still remains

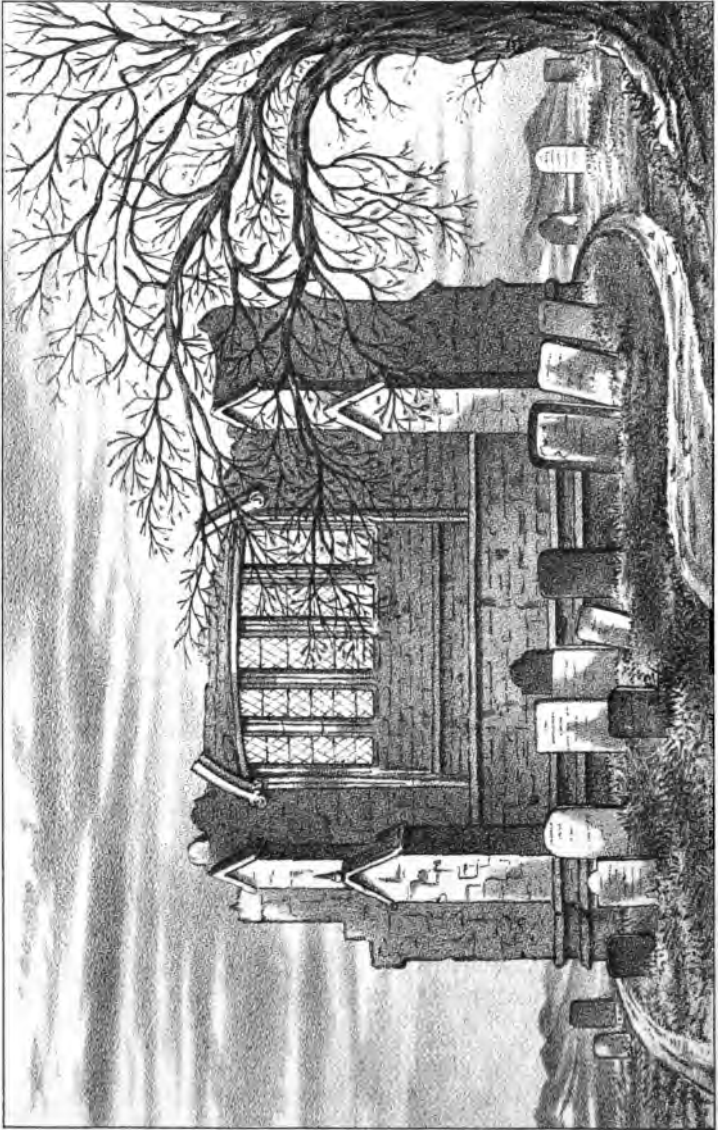
projecting from the external face of the south wall of the Chancel. This Chancel is of the early part of the Geometrical period, and must have been built in the reign of Henry III., and founded probably by *Nicholas de Cantilupo*, the fourth son of the founder of the family, and the first of that family who was lord of Ilkeston, whose tomb, it is conjectured, still remains, once having occupied the centre of this portion of the fabric. The arms on the shield of the effigy correspond with the Cantilupe arms on a tomb 'at the east end of the south isle' of the Presbytery of Lincoln Cathedral, where 'was a chantry founded by Nicholas Lord Cantilupe, who died in 1372,' grandson, or possibly great-grandson of the founder of the Chancel at Ilkeston, to whom we shall presently more particularly refer. The three Sedilia and the Piscina in the south wall are very valuable examples of the period, the mouldings being bold and well defined, and the whole composition chaste; the tracery of the Piscina is peculiarly good of its kind, shewing the early dawn of this charming description of enrichment. The two central heads covering the junction of the labels of the Sedilia represent a King and a Queen, the latter wearing the wimple, a species of neckerchief covering the chin and sometimes the mouth, which came into fashion *circa* 1300, and obtained for nearly half a century. These heads are probably intended as portraits of Henry III. and his Queen, Eleanor of Provence, which supposition, if proved correct, would impart additional interest to this portion of the fabric; the other two heads remaining represent ecclesiastics, and a fifth has been destroyed. The basons of the Piscina are escalops of twelve divisions. In the east wall has been a noble window of five lights, the sill and jambs only being left entire. The jambs, which in their mouldings are alike inside and outside, consist of bold beads or engaged shafts, with foliated capitals and moulded bases, and the mullions (which must have measured 12 inches by 10 inches) were no doubt similarly ornamented. This window measures 13 feet 4 inches from the top of the sill to the spring of the arch; 13 feet 7 inches from inside to inside of its jambs; and taking for granted that its arch was originally struck from points at the extremities of the base of an equilateral triangle, the dimensions of this window, from the bottom of the sill to the top of its label, must have been 30 feet and an inch or two in height, and the width nearly 18 feet from outside to outside of the mouldings of its jambs, while

the thickness of the wall in which it is placed is upwards of three feet—dimensions little inferior to those of a Cathedral east window. The other windows are examples of early tracery, and are simple in their composition: their arches are equilateral, or to speak more correctly, are arcs struck from points at the extremities of the base of an equilateral triangle. The large tomb of Petworth marble, in the north-east corner of the Chancel, is of earlier date than the Chancel itself, and most probably is the tomb of one of the ancestors of Hugh Fitz-Ralph, lord of Greasley and Selston, the style of its architecture being that of the reign of King John, or of the early part of that of Henry III.; *Radulphus de Greseley*, having married *Agneta Muskham*, and by this marriage having obtained the lordship of Ilkeston, it is by no means improbable that it is his tomb who was the father of *Hugo filius Radulphi*; or it is the tomb of Hugh Fitz Ralph himself; and as it has originally had a brass affixed on the top, it is most likely of the latter, the earliest brass known not dating further back than 1277.

“The next addition in point of date made to the Church consisted of a rebuilding of the Nave, retaining only the south arcade, which, in the form of its arches only, was imitated in the north arcade; a rebuilding of the south and north aisles; setting up the Chancel screen, and fitting up with oak seats the nave and aisles throughout. The style of these important portions of the fabric would give the date *circa* 1330, and supposing the lord of the manor to have been the founder, as was generally the case, another *Nicholas de Cantelupo* (grandson of the supposed founder of the Chancel, a princely benefactor to the Church, and founder of Beauvale Monastery, in his Park at Greasley, which property had descended to him from Hugh Fitz-Ralph,) must have caused these beautiful additions to be made. An arched recess in the north wall of the north aisle no doubt originally contained the founder's tomb and effigy, but the latter having disappeared, no clue is given so as to be certain of its occupant. There are, as Glover mentions, two *Inquisitiones post mortem* in the Record Office, in the Tower of London, each relating to a *Nicholas de Cantelupo*, but they must have been of two different persons; the first died 29th Edward III., A.D. 1355, on the Friday next after the Feast of St. Peter, *ad vincula* leaving William his son and heir, 30 years old. This, we presume, was the restorer of Ilkeston







FAC-SIMILE OF THE EAST END OF ILKESTON CHURCH IN 1842.

Church, and the husband of Joan, the widow of Umfraville, Earl of Anegos, and, most likely, was buried at Ilkeston. The other died 45th Edward III., A.D. 1372, on the 21st February, leaving William, his son and heir, 25 years old; and was buried in the Chantry which he founded in Lincoln Cathedral, as mentioned by Wild. The aisles are each divided into three bays by slender buttresses, and have had an elegant window in each bay of exactly similar design; their arches are very high pointed, their mullions slender, and their tracery exquisite as well as unique; they are narrow, being only 4 feet 10½ inches in the clear inside of their jambs, and high in proportion, being 6 feet 8 inches from the top of their sills to the spring of their arches, which are 5 feet 4 inches high. They are divided into three lights, each light being lancet-headed and sub-divided by an equilateral arch, cusped, and a lancet-shaped trefoil over it; the centre light having the peculiarity of a second lancet-shaped trefoil at the top; the spaces between the centre light and the side lights are filled in with subordinate arched lights, cusped: the mouldings are simple, consisting of splays only, except in the subordinate tracery, where slight cavettos are employed to impart additional richness of light and shade. Of these windows, Derbyshire, and not Ilkeston alone, ought to be proud, for no church in England possesses any to equal them and they can never be surpassed in the lightness and elegance of their tracery. The east window of the south aisle, the only other window of these aisles remaining, is not perhaps so valuable as an example for imitation, but is, nevertheless, peculiar, and well worthy of careful restoration. Its arch is struck from points at the extremities of the base of an equilateral triangle, and it is divided into four lights by slender mullions; the lights have ogee-shaped trefoil heads, and the remainder of the tracery consists of circular-shaped trefoils, bounded at the side by arcs struck from the extremities of the bases of three equilateral triangles, the spandrils between these arcs and the main arch being left unfoliated; the design of this tracery is very uncommon, and, for that reason alone, ought to be most carefully preserved. The tracery of the east window of the north aisle was removed soon after its erection; its sill and the wall under it were cut down to the level of the floor line, in order to form an archway leading into a north-east Chantry; and the west ends of both aisles were destroyed at the time the Italian west front was built. Simultaneously with the execution of

these works, the Chancel screen, as has been before mentioned was erected, the columns of Petworth marble which support the tracery having, it is imagined, originally belonged to the windows of the south aisle, which was then taken down. The mouldings of the capitals and bases of one or two of these columns, which are original, are decidedly of Early English detail, and the portion of the string-course mouldings which mitre into those of the capitals of two, at least, shows that these stood detached between the lights, the string-course mouldings having abutted against, or been built into, the stone division or mullion, as at the Temple Church, London, and many other places. That these columns were not originally designed for this screen enhances, rather than detracts from, the interest of the screen itself, inasmuch as they must have formed a portion of the original Church, and, instead of seeming to be out of place, they demonstrate the profound skill and exquisite taste of the architects of the middle ages, who could, with old materials worked up without alteration, produce an object which must be admired by every one who sees it. The tracery, which is of Ancaster stone, is of the same period as the re-building, and is very flowing and light. The coping appears a little heavy, but as strength could not be obtained in any other than a horizontal direction, it was necessary that this member should be substantial.

“ A very important addition was made to the Church a little later by a Chantry Chapel having been built on the north side of the Chancel, the arcade only of which now remains ; and from the great beauty of the arches and piers themselves, but more particularly from the richness of their details and the beautiful foliation of their capitals, which is quaintly made to represent human faces at the several mitres, some slight idea may be formed of the gorgeousness of this Chantry Chapel, of which they formed the southern boundary. It is conjectured that this beautiful addition to the Chancel was made *circa* 1360, by *Joan*, relict of *Nicholas de Cantelupo*, the founder of Beauvale Monastery, who had married first *Tiphonia* . . . and secondly, *Joan*, widow of *Umfraville*, Earl of *Anegos*, who survived him, and in the 32nd Edward III., ‘ founded a Chantry for five priests, in honour of St. Peter the Apostle, for the health of the soul of the said *Nicholas de Cantelupo*, her husband, her own soul, and the souls of all the faithful deceased.’ The style of the architecture of these piers and arches, namely,

the last phasis of the Decorated period, favours this supposition. It was allowed to go to utter ruin ; in 1714 it fell down, and a wall was built against the richly-moulded arcade, which, fortunately, has so far preserved it as to render a faithful restoration a matter of certainty.

“ When this Chapel was added, the tracery and the mullions of the east window of the north aisle were taken out, and the sill with the wall underneath it were cut down to the level of the floor, the jambs and arched head of the window having been allowed to remain to form an archway leading into it, as the chase for the glazing and holes for the saddle bars, still visible on the jambs, testify. It is imagined that the present north window of the Chancel originally belonged to the Chancel, as the tracery corresponds exactly with that of the windows in the south wall, the mouldings only being different, the north window having a bead as the ruling member of the divisions, whereas the south windows have a fillet only ; that it was used again in the north-west Chantry, and that it was built in, for the third time, in its present position.

“ It is a matter of congratulation that nothing was done to the Church in Tudor times, as ecclesiastical architecture soon after the erection of this Chantry Chapel rapidly declined, both in general design and in detail. We have to deplore the rebuilding of the tower, the clipping short of the north and south aisles, and the substitution of the unmeaning and unsightly square-headed doors and circular windows of the west front.”

The lengthy extracts from Mr. Walker's sketch here quoted are sufficient to prove that Ilkeston Church can boast of many architectural gems, which (thanks to the restoration of 1854-5) have not only been carefully preserved, but, in some instances, have had given to them again something of their ancient pristine beauty. Unfortunately, its monuments have not met with the same jealous care for their preservation ; and we have to lament the entire disappearance of many interesting relics formerly to be seen in this Church. Their wholesale removal certainly appears to warrant a remark made by Mr. J. C. Cox, in his “ Notes on the Churches of Derbyshire,” where he says : —“ The destruction of monuments in this Church seems to have been peculiarly wanton, even for Derbyshire.”

The large tomb of Petworth marble (mentioned by Mr. Walker), which stood in the north-east corner of the Chancel,

was of Gothic design. It was nine feet long, and covered with a broad marble slab, which had once been ornamented with effigies in brass, and an inscription round the border, all of which, however, had been carried away, so that there was no trace left to show whom it was intended to commemorate. The tomb was built partly into the wall, but when the latter was taken down at the last restoration, the side which had been supposed to be in it was missing. The monument was so decayed that it was impossible to make it good; it was, therefore, decided to remove it altogether. Portions of the marble may now be seen in the Churchyard, near to the Vicarage wall.

Besides this altar tomb and the Cantilupe monument, Glover mentions a number of tablets and brasses which were in existence in 1831. These, however, were missing twelve years later, only the two monuments named, and a slab (laid flat) to a member of the Flamsteed family, being in the Church when the Rev. G. Searl Ebsworth became Vicar, in 1843. It is generally believed that several articles were abstracted from the parish chest (in which one of the brasses had been preserved) about the year 1840, at which time the Vicar was a non-resident of the parish.

The following is a list of the inscriptions (as given by Glover) which were to be found in the Church in 1831 :—

A family of the name of Gregge was interred in the chancel, as appeared from a brass plate (for many years preserved in the parish chest), bearing the following inscription :—

“ Here lyeth the body of Francis Gregge, gent. who died 8th October, 1687, aged 40 years. And Susanna Gregge, his wife, died . . .

“ Here lyeth the body of Robert Gregge, gent. who died 7th November, 1680, let him rest in peace. Amen.

“ William Gregge, gent. died 1690.”

In the centre aisle, on an engraved brass, was this inscription :—

“ Here lies interred the remains of Mr. Benjamin Day, late of Arnold, in the county of Nottingham, who departed this life July 6, 1760, aged 94 years.

With glad content, who ran the human race,  
Whose actions blameless calumny might trace,  
Whose feeling heart, and whose indulgent hand  
The good might govern, and the poor command  
From life's beginning to its utmost span,  
Whose each last work, pronounced the worthier man.  
Here he, alas! extended, though his breath  
Now lies the victim of relentless Death:  
While thus dissolving sleeps thy mortal dust,  
As soon or late even that of princes must.

This faint attempt thy native worth to tell,  
 From one receive, from whom its impulse fell,  
 Thus him Exalted Shade! now let impart  
 The warm o'erflowings of a grateful heart."

The following monumental inscriptions on the Flamsteed family, of Little Hallam, were in the chancel:—

Here lyeth the body of William, son of William Flamsteed, gent. and Mary, his wife, who died 19th March, 16—.

Here lyeth the body of Anne, daughter of John and Ann Flamsteed, who died 10th November, 1723, in the 16th year of her age.

Paul Flamsteed, 3rd son of John and Ann Flamsteed, was buried 23rd November, 1747, (he was about 42 years old.)

Here lyeth the body of Ann, the wife of John Flamsteed, of Little Hallam, co. Derby, gent. who died 11th March, 17—.

Here lyeth the body of John Flamsteed, of Little Hallam, gent. who died December 15, 1745, aged 72 years.

Here lyeth the body of Templer Flamsteed, son of John and Ann Flamsteed, who was born October 23, 1712, died April 6, 1713.

Rev. Matthew Birch, minister of Ilkeston, died 19th March, 1747-8, aged 65. Margaret, his wife, died 1st April, 1766, aged 76.

Rev. George Allen, vicar of Ilkeston, died 22nd March, 1801, aged 83. Mary, his wife, 3rd December, 1801, aged 84.

Humphrey Courtman, minister of Ilkeston, died 11th December, 1727. Dorothy, his wife, died 3rd June, 1725.

Michael Skevington, of Ilkeston (churchwarden when the steeple was built), died January 21, 1794, aged 86. Elizabeth, his wife, died 13th November, 1775, aged 60.

At the east end of the south aisle was a freestone slab, with a cross sculptured within a circle, with a fleur de lis at each corner. Also, in the same aisle, an alabaster slab, with the effigy of a priest, in scroll lines, engraved thereon, and an inscription in old English characters round the border, but it was so much defaced that it could not be read.

The Cantilupe monument (of which a description has already been given) appears to have been deemed most worthy of preservation. Referring to this, Mr. Meynell speaks of it as being "very perfect, excepting that it has been repeatedly white-washed;" adding—"a short time since the bones were taken up; they were near the surface, in a sort of coffin, made of several stones, and the legs were crossed as upon the monument, but no inscription could be found. The bones were very perfect, and the teeth particularly sound and fresh. I had this account from the clerk of the parish in 1813." Mr. J. C. Cox, in his "Notes on the Churches of Derbyshire," vol. 4, quotes the above testimony of Mr. Meynell, and adds a foot-note as follows:—"This was not the first time of the unseemly disturbance of this knight's bones. Bassano, writing

in 1710, says: 'Under ye tomb is a stone coffin, with large white bones in it, as appeared when opened by Isaac Gregory, ye present clerk of ye church. A chale (jaw) bone taken out of ye coffin was so wide yt it slipped over ye chale of a lusty full man. Test. Humphrey Courtman, Vicar.'” If the supposition that Nicholas de Cantilupe died in the Crusades be correct, the body must have been embalmed or preserved in some other way, and brought back to England for interment in the Church of which he was the patron.

The Church Goods Commissioners, 6th Edward VI. (says Mr. Cox), drew up the following inventory at Ilkeston Church:—

“Ilkeston. Oct. 5. Sir Wyll. Carter, vicar & curatte.

“j challes of sylver parcell gylt—iij corporas clothes—iij vestments—iij albes—j of ye vestments of red velvet, ye odder ij of sylke party collers—j cope of grene sylke—j cross of copper—iiij auter clothes—vj towels—iij of dyaper & iij of lynen—ij towells wolle, & j broken—a sanctus bell—j housell bell—ij holy water fatts—ij cruets—ij candlestykes of latten—a per of scensures—j canybe—j pyx of copper—j bybell & a boke of mynistration.”

The following is the brief report of the Parliamentary Commission of 1650:—“Ilkestone is a vicaridge really worth sixteene pounds per annum. Mr. Fox is minister and scandalous.”

The first meeting for taking into consideration the expediency of restoring the ruined pile of St. Mary's was held in the National School (now taken down), on Thursday evening, October 13th, 1853. The speakers were the Vicar, Rev. Geo. Searl Ebsworth; the Curate, Rev. J. C. H. Deacon; the Vicar of Ockbrook, Rev. M. H. Scott; the Churchwardens, Mr. Hitchcock and Mr. William Riley; the Incumbent of Cotmanhay, Rev. E. W. Symons; Mr. G. B. Norman, Mr. P. Potter, Mr. Isaac Attenborough, Mr. Isaac Warner, and T. B. Potter, Esq., of Wymeswold. The speech of the last-named gentleman was marked with such deep pathos and genuine expression, that many of its sentences are worthy of repetition even at this distant date. He began:—“I have come a long way to tell a short tale. I come from a place that has set a good copy, and I come because I want to see that copy imitated at Ilkeston. But it may be asked, what have I to do with Ilkeston Church? I answer—my friends and my relatives lie buried in it and

around it, and I love the church where they worshipped, and within the sound of whose beautiful bells I spent the days of my youth. Ilkeston Church is like Zion—'a city built on a hill cannot be hid.' I often see it from afar—from our Leicestershire hills—and it is ever fraught with dear associations. The fabric, when seen by a stranger at a distance, gives promise of its being well worthy of a visit; but a nearer approach dispels the illusion. Never did I elsewhere behold such rottenness in every stone as I have this day seen in Ilkeston Church! . . . Our Vicar was actuated by the same spirit as your own. Learn, my friends, what that spirit was from his own beautiful words, written when friends were cool and foes warm:—

The lovely form of God's own Church,  
It riseth in all lands,  
On mountain sides, in wooded vales,  
And by the desert sands.

The hallowed form our fathers built,  
That hallowed form build we;  
Let not one stone from its own place  
Removed ever be.

Clear voices from above sound out,  
Their blessings on the ple;  
The dead beneath support our hands,  
And succour us the while.

Yet, when we climb the rising walls,  
Is peace and comfort given;  
Because the work is not of earth,  
But hath its end in heaven.

But let me now speak of Ilkeston Church. Let us see those odious galleries down: those pews—those railway trucks—those horse-boxes—those packing-cases destroyed! Let the blocked-up windows of your beautiful chancel be restored and repaired; let the whitewash, with which generations of churchwardens have invested your beautiful Norman and decorated pillars, be removed; let such things as I have shown you in Wymeswold Church be effected; let your belfry arch be reopened, and your choir transferred to its proper place—the chancel; let your unique piscina and sedilia and your ancient monuments be attended to; and you will see Ilkeston Church one of the ecclesiastical wonders, and one of the glories of the Midlands! There is every stimulus to encourage you to hold up the hands of your minister in this great work. If we look



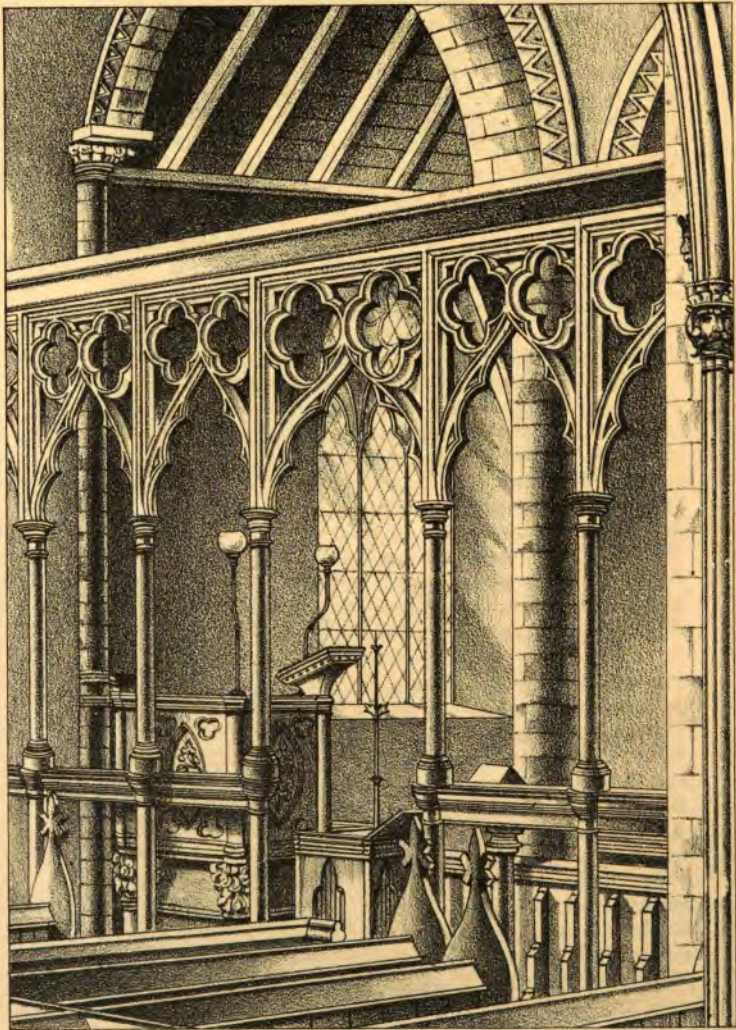
back to the period when this noble fabric was erected—now more than six centuries ago—we shall feel astonished at the difficulties then surmounted. At that time there were no roads. The stone (at least, much of it) had to be brought from Ketton, in Rutlandshire; and such was the zeal of the then inhabitants of Ilkeston, that every stone of the structure was carried on men's shoulders from the valley below. Thus was Ilkeston Church raised. And is it not painful, my friends, that a population that has increased perhaps twenty-fold should be slack in keeping in decent repair the edifice which the few but earnest 'forefathers of the hamlet' raised?"

As a result of the efforts inaugurated at this meeting, the work of restoring the dilapidated fabric was entrusted to an eminent firm of builders—Messrs. Fearn, of Leicester; the architect being (as previously stated) Mr. Thomas L. Walker. The plans for the enlargement and complete restoration of the Church comprised the re-building of the north and south aisles, and restoring them to their original length towards the west; re-building the Chantry Chapel to accommodate 294 school children; adding a Clerestory and restoring the Chancel arch; re-casing the Tower; adding a Vestry on the old foundation of the Sacristy adjoining the south wall of the Chancel, besides new seats and new floors and steps throughout; and the estimated cost, including warming and ventilating apparatus, lighting with gas, levelling the ground around the Church, and taking in a large addition to the Churchyard towards the west, was, in round numbers, £4,000.

The corner-stone of the Church was laid on Easter Monday, 1854, by R. W. M. Nesfield, Esq., in the absence of His Grace the Duke of Rutland, who was himself unavoidably prevented from performing the ceremony. During the progress of the restoration, it was indeed a splendid sight, when the roof was removed, to behold the vast stone pillars, revealed by the bright and lustrous rays of the moon, on a cold and piercing winter's night, standing like so many immovable sentinels, in the midst of the mortal remains of several centuries. The work was rapidly proceeded with, and was so far completed as to allow of the opening services being held on Ilkeston Wakes' Thursday, October 18th, 1855, when the sermons were preached by the Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Lichfield and the Venerable Archdeacon of Derby.



Fig. 1. [Illegible text]



INTERIOR OF ILKESTON CHURCH—THE SCREEN.

The subscriptions on behalf of this noble project were most liberal. The working classes of Ilkeston gave over £500; the Duke of Rutland, £200; Mr. Hitchcock, £15; Mr. Wm. Riley, £10; the Stanton Company, £16; the Butterley Company, £15; A. M. Mundy, Esq., £25; the Hon. E. Strutt, M.P. (now Lord Belper), £25; S. Potter, Esq., and family, £80; H. B. Whitehouse, Esq., £50; G. B. Norman, Esq., £30; and the Vicar and his relatives, over £1,400. The Lichfield Diocesan Church Building Society also granted £200; and the Incorporated Church Building Society, £150, in consequence of the gain of 290 sittings by the restoration of the Chantry which had disappeared.

Thus was the work brought to a successful termination—a result due, in a great measure, to the untiring energy and perseverance, and in no small degree to the munificent liberality, of the Rev. George Searl Ebsworth; and Ilkeston may now feel proud in the possession of a Church which, for beauty of architecture and richness of detail, is excelled by few, if any, in the county of Derby. It would, indeed, have been strange if the chorus of praise given to the “restorers” of Ilkeston Church had not been marred by one discordant note—even though a quarter of a century elapsed ere the inharmonious chord was struck. Mr. J. C. Cox (in his “Notes on Derbyshire Churches,” vol. 4) says:—“The Church underwent a thorough and, in many respects, most unfortunate ‘restoration’ in 1855, when the outer walls of the north and south nave aisles were taken down and rebuilt. . . . The alterations were here also [speaking of the Chancel] apparently of an unnecessarily extensive character.” Few people, however, who knew anything of the deplorable state of the Church prior to its restoration, will have any sympathy with Mr. Cox’s opinions, or share in his regret that tottering and dangerous walls have given place to solid and substantial structures. It would, undoubtedly, be a rude shock to the feelings of many an Ilkestonian, and especially to those of the rev. gentleman who initiated the restoration, if the hitherto prevailing belief that the work thus wrought was of a purely conservative character—resulting in the production of an edifice which is alike an ornament and a credit to the town—were to give place to anything like a general impression that, after all, their labours and their substance had been wasted upon an object, the accomplishment of which

could in any way merit the term "unfortunate," as applied to it by the author of the book before mentioned. With all deference to the opinion of Mr. Cox, we venture to assert that most persons would at once reject the idea that crumbling walls, however beautiful their architecture may have originally been, ought to be patched again and again, in preference to a thorough restoration. In fact, the walls having been built on the surface of the ground, without foundations, made this impossible. If proof were needed of the dilapidated condition of the sacred edifice previous to restoration, we have it on the authority of the Rev. G. S. Ebsworth, who certainly had as many opportunities to note the state of the fabric, and as great an interest in doing so, as any other individual. Writing a few months ago, in answer to our enquiries, the reverend gentleman says:—"The tracery in every window had partially disappeared: in some there was no vestige beyond the jambs; and the architect had to re-produce the remarkably delicate design from the comparison of two windows in the nave. There were but one or two sills existing at the time. Everything which could be re-produced—as the doorway in the Chancel—was carefully done, even to the eighth of an inch. The aisle roofs were nearly flat, and had separated about ten inches from the nave wall. The walls were so rotten that, without difficulty, a walking-stick could be forced through them. The buttresses were all decayed, and partly fallen." After such incontestable evidence as this (to which may be added the fact that, when the roof was removed, the north aisle wall fell down of itself), it appears that not only was the rebuilding of the walls an absolute necessity, but that everything was re-produced as near to the original as was humanly possible. Therefore, Mr. Cox's criticism on the design applies equally to the original structure.

Liberal as were the funds provided for the restoration, it is to be regretted that lack of the same prevented the tower from being completed according to the architect's first design, which was an admirable one. The churchwardens, however, were unwilling to leave such a prominent feature of the building untouched when the rest of the Church was restored. By the addition of a number of buttresses, and the insertion of new windows, the present Gothic tower took the place of its Italian predecessor. The tower is 75 feet high, and has eight

pinnacles on its summit, the one at each corner being much loftier than those intervening, as will be seen by a reference to the frontispiece.

Altogether there are 17 windows in the Church, the south-east Chancel window being the only one at present of stained glass. The splendid east window of the Chancel is, for size and beauty of design, the admiration of all who carefully notice it. If anything, the interior of the Church suffers by too great an effusion of light. The staining of this magnificent window would provide an adequate remedy, and at the same time produce a rich and pleasing effect, seldom met with except in our large cathedrals. The great contrast between the east window as it now appears, and as it was in 1842, may be fully observed by noting the fac-simile of the latter, which appears on another page, and is copied from a water-colour sketch (made to scale), kindly lent by the Rev. G. S. Ebsworth.

The pulpit is of stone, and stands on a massive base of the same material. It bears an inscription on a scroll—"My sheep hear my voice." The panels are carved to represent the emblems of the four Evangelists. This pulpit replaced the old "three-decker" banished at the restoration. The font is also of stone, and bears this text:—"Go ye, and teach all nations, baptising them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." Mr. Cox thus refers to this portion of the fabric:—"The font," says Sir Stephen Glynn, 'has an octagonal plain bowl, upon a raised base and kneeling step.' From Mr. Meynell's drawing, we judge it to have been cœval with the south nave arcade. In 1855, this font disappeared, and we have not been able to trace what became of it. The one now in use is a modern effort, with a good deal of carving about it. The taste or reverence of those who would substitute a new for an old font, however plain the workmanship of the latter, is not to be envied." We have been assured that the font removed at the restoration was a "rough stone one, of modern date, and wretched in form." When the foundations of this were taken up, the marble base of an old font, with the impression of eight pillars, was discovered, and carefully copied, the result of which was the present erection—believed to be an exact replica of the original font. On a pewter jug, used for conveying water to the font, is engraved—"Ilkeston, 1698."

Dividing the body of the Church from the Chancel, is the remarkable and unique Gothic stone screen, having five cinque-foiled, arched compartments, with pierced quatrefoils in the spandrels, and polished marble shafts, of circular form, with moulded capitals and bases, the whole resting upon a stone foundation. This screen (of which an illustration is given) is allowed to be one of the finest specimens of workmanship to be met with in any country church. In 1855, it underwent a careful restoration, when the present pillars were substituted for those of Petworth marble, described in Mr. Walker's sketch.

The Communion table, which is made of English oak, has four turned legs, and is of a very substantial character, being perfectly firm after having been in use more than 250 years. A Latin inscription upon it is thus translated :—"The gift of Thomas Harrison, who died October, 1622." This gentleman also gave a silver cup belonging to the Communion service, on which is engraved :—"T. Harrison, dedit Anno 1622." There are also two antique chairs, curiously carved to represent cherubims' heads and other devices, which are probably as old as the Communion table.

The organ, which stands nearly thirty feet high, is placed in front of the east window of the Chantry. It was erected by Messrs. Bishop and Starr, of London, at a cost of £300, subscribed by the congregation. For several years before being placed in this Church, it had been used at St. John's, Paddington, where it had many times been played upon by the eminent composer, Mendelssohn. The opening of the organ took place on Tuesday, April 10th, 1866, when the sermon was preached by the Rev. G. S. Ebsworth, M.A., from the text—"Sing unto the Lord with thanksgiving; sing praises upon the harp unto our God." The present organist is Mr. H. H. Beaumont.

On one of the pillars of the Church is a brass plate, with the following engraved thereon :—"Extract from the will of the late Mr. John Lowe, of the Parish of Ilkeston, in the County of Derby, dated March 15, 1837. Given and bequeathed the sum of £100 to the Minister of Ilkeston Church, in the County of Derby, for the use and benefit of the Church Sunday School in that place. N.B.—The same amount was left to the Minister of Trowell for the same purpose."

In the tower is a clock, with three dials, which strikes the quarters on the first and fourth bells, and the hour on the

fifth. Its cost was £183, the greater part of the amount being realised by a bazaar held in March, 1863. The clock bears the following inscription :—" This clock was paid for by public subscription, and the following gentlemen formed the Committee—G. B. Norman, Esq., M.D.; E. S. Whitehouse, Esq., R. S. Potts, Esq. (Churchwardens); W. S. Adlington, Esq., P. Potter, Esq." In 1740, a new clock (having one dial only) was placed in the tower, and this kept good time for more than a century. The town, however, was without a public clock for many years prior to 1863.

"Peal on, peal on—I love to hear  
The old church ding-dong, soft and clear!  
The welcome sounds are doubly blest,  
With future hope and earthly rest."

There is a ring of five rich-toned bells, which have been added at three different times, as will be seen from the inscriptions on them, which are as under :—

- 1st—Prosperity to all my benefactors. 1732.
- 2nd—God save His Church. 1660.
- 3rd—All glory be to God on high. 1660.
- 4th—Prosperity to this parish. 1749.
- 5th—Robert Skevington & Saml. Taylor, Wardens. 1732.

The Churchyard has been several times enlarged, the last time being in 1855, in a westerly direction, taking in a portion of the Market-place. In 1788, it was extended on the south side, by enclosing a strip of land, about ten yards broad, which was at that time part of a homestead in the occupation of a man named Richard Hawley. The enlargement in 1855 did not take place without considerable opposition from a portion of the parishioners, and much ill-feeling was manifested. In 1862 a Cemetery was added to the Churchyard, and in May of that year it was consecrated by the Right Rev. J. Lonsdale, Lord Bishop of Lichfield. The first person interred in the Cemetery was the wife of the late Mr. Samuel Riley, Station Road. The site was formerly laid out in gardens, belonging to His Grace the Duke of Rutland, who kindly gave the land for the above purpose. What was known as the "Paddock Pool" was also enclosed and filled up.

In the Vicarage garden, and overhanging the pathway leading to the Cemetery, is a fine old mulberry tree, believed to have been brought from Spain more than three hundred years ago.



Unlike the burial-grounds at many places, the old Church-yard does not abound in quaint epitaphs. Between the west wall of the vestry and the east wall of the south nave, are two headstones, now laid flat, and bearing these singular inscriptions :—

Here is deposited the Broken Tabernacle of  
Thomas Harrison,  
The Soul departed and it fell to pieces on the 15th of February,  
in the year 1789.  
It had stood 46 years.

This shows the present habitation of the Body of  
Mary Harrison,  
Her Spirit left it on the 16th of October, 1780,  
After dwelling in it 76 years.

The following appears on a stone near the north-east corner of the Chantry :—

Trinita Gloria Sempiterna.  
Sacred to the Memory of  
William James,  
Whose Sublunary destiny ended the 7th of March, 1814,  
Aged 59 Years.  
Remember man, when passing by,  
As thou art now, so once was I ;  
As I am now, so must you be,  
Therefore, prepare to follow me.

J. H. S.  
Also to the Memory of Rebekah, the Wife of  
William James,  
Who entered on Eternity the 21st of April, 1824,  
Aged 61 Years.  
Farewell, vain World, as thou hast been to me,  
Dust and a Shadow, those I leave with thee ;  
The unseen vital Substance I commit,  
To Him that's Substance, Life, Light, Love to it.  
The leaves and fruit are drop'd for soil and seed,  
Heaven's Heirs to generate—to heal and feed ;  
Them also thou wilt flatter and molest,  
But shalt not keep from Everlasting Rest.

One of the oldest tombstones left standing is on the north side of the Church, near to the boundary wall. It is a rough sandstone, and has recently been cleaned and re-lettered. The inscription on it runs thus :—

Here lieth the body of  
John Gregrey,  
Who departed this Life June ye 14th, 1777,  
Aged 26 Years.

Also, Mary, wife of ye above John Gregrey,  
Who departed this Life May 22nd, 1777,  
Aged 26 Years.

All mortals must submit to fate,  
Some more early, some more late ;  
Life to all is only lent,  
And is repaid by time or accident.

Judging from an epitaph on the headstone of Elizabeth Lacey, who died on the 31st December, 1836, at the age of 83 years,

one exemplary woman passed away mid the dying embers of that year. It is as follows :—

She was — but words are wanting to say what ;  
Think what a Wife and Mother should be,  
And she was that.

At the east end of the Chancel are 19 tombstones of the Cocker family, enclosed with palisades ; and near the entrance to the Vicarage grounds is the vault of the Norman family. The scrupulous neatness of a monument (about two feet high, forming a cross on the surface), erected to the memory of a daughter of the Rev. G. S. Elsworth, is worthy of observation. The monuments over the graves of the Rev. R. Moxon and Mr. William Longdon are described and their inscriptions given elsewhere. A small headstone (considerably older than any now remaining in the Churchyard), was found near the pond in the Vicarage croft, a short time since. It is a reddish sandstone, and the characters are very rudely executed. The words are as follow :—

Here : Lyeth . The : body . of :  
ISAAC GREGoRY.  
Who . dePARTed . THIS . LIfe . ocT . ye . 20 . 1721  
AGed : 4 : yeARS.

In the Cemetery are several handsome monuments, but their inscriptions do not call for comment.

Closely connected with the history of the Church are the lives of its ministers. The subjoined list of rectors and vicars is chiefly compiled from the Lichfield Registers and the returns of the First Fruits Office :—\*

*Rectors.*

1315. William . . ; leave of absence for sickness. Died 1322.  
1322. William de Loscow; patron, Nicholas de Cantilupe.  
Resigned.  
1334. John de Kendale. Died.  
1341. Thomas de Saxeby. Died.  
1349. William de Broydeston. Resigned.  
1351. William de Lynton. Died.  
1375. Stephen de Cundale; patron, William de Cantilupe.

*Vicars.*

1391. Hugo de Thurgarton, Canon of Dale; patron, Abbot of Dale. Resigned.  
1402. John, son of Simon de Ilkeston.

\* Cox's "Notes on Derbyshire Churches," vol. 4.

1418. Richard de Ilkeston.  
 1438. John Spencer. Resigned.  
 1446. Robert Edmond.  
     . Richard Nottingham. Died.  
 1497. Robert Brownlow. Died.  
 1510. Robert Aston.  
 1536. William Carter.  
     . William Parker. Died.  
 1568. John Wyttes ; patron, Sir John Savage.  
     . Thomas Howell. Resigned.  
 1573. Richard Seyrdan (?).  
 1629. Thomas Lowe ; patron, Grace, Lady Manners, widow.  
 1633. William Hope.  
 1650. Mr. Fox. (Parliamentary Commission.)  
 1710. Humphrey Courtman. Died.  
 1736. Matthew Birch. Died.  
 1748. George Allen ; patron, the Duke of Rutland. Died.  
 1802. Jervase Brown. Collated by the Bishop through lapse  
     of time.  
 1842. George Searl Ebsworth. Resigned.  
 1863. James Horsburgh. Exchanged livings.  
 1873. John Francis Nash Eyre.

Since 1823 there have been 20 curates, as will be seen from the list appended :—

R. Moxon . . . . .	1823—36	T. Gardner . . . .	1862—63
R. Jones . . . . .	1836—39	T. M. Dixon . . . .	1863—64
T. R. F. Meek ..	1839—43	E. D. Ford . . . . .	1864—67
O. Claydon . . . .	1848—51	H. B. Mason . . . .	1867
T. B. Simpson ..	1851—52	S. Morley . . . . .	1868—70
J. C. H. Deacon	1852—55	W. L. Martin . . . .	1871—74
F. L. Faught . . . .	1855—57	J. W. Kaye . . . . .	1874
H. Green . . . . .	1857—59	W. H. Popplewell	1875
J. H. Jowitt . . . .	1859—63	T. A. Taggart ..	1875—78
G. B. Leggatt ..	1860—62	S. J. O. Horsman	1875

The office of parish clerk was held by William Tunncliffe from 1809 to 1842, and by Samuel Whitehead from 1842 to 1863, since which time it has been held by the present clerk, John Fish.

In bygone days the churchwardens had much more arduous duties to discharge than they have at the present time. They were the authorities of the parish, and if a stranger passing

through the town had suffered loss by fire, shipwreck, or other causes, they would give him a sum by way of relief. They would also reward a person who brought good news to the town. A copy of the churchwardens' and overseers' accounts, from 1736 to 1800, is preserved in the parish chest, and contains many entries of a similar character to the following:—

1736.	Given to 2 men for loss by fire	..	..	£0	3	6
1738.	Given to three distressed Sailors, &c.	..	..	00	02	6
	Pd. to a poor woman that had a loss by fire	0	0	8		
	Paid for 3 disbanded soldiers and their wives					
	and children, the same having a Testi-					
	monial in writing, &c.	..	..	0	2	0
1777.	Paid for good news	..	..	0	2	6
1781.	paide att John Woolins to Ringers for gud					
	nuse	..	..	0	2	6

It appears to have been the custom when anything was commenced, in progress, or completed, to celebrate the undertaking with a liberal supply of the "foaming nutbrown," the number of entries to this effect being almost unlimited. Here are a few:—

1736.	Spent when the workhouse was taken	..	0	2	0	
	Gave Drink to men for helping us up with					
	ye Bell	..	..	0	3	0
1738.	Paid at Robert Burgin's at a parish meeting					
	about a Clock	..	..	0	5	0
1740.	Pd. for drink geting up the dial board	..	0	05	6	
1746.	pd. for ale for a poor man to get him out of					
	town	..	..	0	0	8

It is a noted fact that a century back, and even until a few years ago, many inhabitants of Ilkeston, and especially of Cotmanhay, were better known in the town by some cognomen, or "nickname," which had been given to them, than by their proper names. Indeed, it was often a difficult matter to find out a person by enquiring for him by his real name; and it is, therefore, not surprising that sobriquets are far from uncommon even in the parish accounts. Proof of this will be found below; and from other items will be seen the price of labour and also of various articles a century ago, what practices were then in vogue which have now disappeared—such as offering a premium for the destruction of foxes, hedgehogs, and spar-

rows—and in what quaint phraseology and remarkable orthography many of the entries appear:—

1736.	To Raising ye great Bell, Wm. Lees and his son each 2 days & a half .. ..	0 7 6
	For Ringing ye Curfer Bell .. ..	0 11 0
1738.	Paid for 3 purges for Anne Homendry, & Salve for her Legg .. ..	00 05 0
	Paid Willm. Stringer for Nails for the Church Gats and for Shott and powder	0 1 0
1739.	Pd. Francis Ross for a fox .. ..	0 1 0
	Pd. for printing and crying the Markit papers	0 3 6
	Pd. Josep. Cocker two thousand 1 hundreded half Brick.. ..	0 19 0
	Pd. Matt. Morris for 9 days at ye highways	0 7 6
1740.	Pd. Mr. Philipe torde the Clock .. ..	5 12 6
1742.	pad for a Shift for Barbo Bleasdoll .. ..	0 2 0
	pad for 1 paeor of shooawes for Samll. Beardsley .. ..	0 4 0
	pad to Docter Dodsley for his advise for Willm. Rigley and the Bootols of waters for him .. ..	0 12 4
1743.	pd. Henery Richards when hee was sick and week .. ..	0 5 0
	pd. Saml. Chardwick for the chimdsweepor when hee fool from the Chimdy .. ..	0 4 0
1746.	pd. Saml. Gregory when he was Ill of being tapt .. ..	0 1 0
	Paid Saml. Taylor for ye fair being in his Croft .. ..	0 0 8
	pd. for 12 yards of holland at 4s. a yard .. ..	2 8 0
	pd. for a paper about the sad distemper in Beefe .. ..	0 1 6
1755.	pd. Job Hole for repairing the Stoks* .. ..	0 0 6
1757.	paid for a pair shoos for Lame Jack .. ..	0 1 8
1758.	paid Sall Shipman to by sumthing for Smith Child .. ..	0 0 11
	paid towards buring old Billeboy .. ..	0 3 6
1759.	pd. for ale at ye tacking of Quebeck .. ..	0 1 0
1761.	pd. for stuf for Iresh bettys Lad .. ..	0 1 6

\* The stocks were placed in the Market-place, at the west end of the old Round-house, opposite Mr. Merry's. They were removed about the year 1838.

1761.	Coles for Crownation George the third ..	0	6	0
	pd. a fox catcher .. .. .	0	1	0
	pd. for a tun of Coles for Sam beardsley ..	0	6	6
1762.	paid at Mr. Woollings about that man that was Taken up with ahuancry .. .. .	0	4	0
	paid for Eye Watter for beck Riley .. ..	0	1	0
1769.	paid for a nue crook for the Bazsoun .. ..	0	4	6
1775.	paid for the Basoune mending .. .. .	0	0	6
1781.	pd. for Dying Mary callodines bedgown blue	0	1	3
	pd. when the stocks was set up at woollins	0	2	10
1787.	Gave Hannah Brambly, to buy something to mend her gown .. .. .	0	1	0
	Gave Scotch Nan relief .. .. .	0	2	6
	Pd. for a pair of shoes for Dum Jack .. ..	0	3	6
	Gave Lad for Hedghogs .. .. .	0	0	4
	Gave for Killing a mad dog .. .. .	0	1	0
1790.	Paid Mr. Brough at Derby for 2 Trained Soulgers .. .. .	5	3	10
	Paid for too yards and half of Stript Lineng for Elizabeth Flinders for a Bedgown, and 3 yards of woolsoey for a Pettecoat for Ann Stray and a Bedgown and 2 Shifts for Henry Shaws whench .. .. .	0	10	0
	Paid for a Pare of Stays for Bille Boys whench	0	3	6
1791.	pd. Matthews and tooly towards bying tooly an ingin to make Stocking Needles with	0	2	6
	For a Leg of pork 7½ pound at 4 per lb. ..	0	2	6
1794.	A Leg of Veal to the Workehouse 11 lb. and ¾ at 8½ per pound .. .. .	0	3	2
	A Leg of Mutton 6½ lb. at 4 per pound ..	0	2	2
	5 pound and a quarten of my chees .. ..	0	2	4
1795.	Pad for a Leter from Lester about toms mother .. .. .	0	0	3
	Pd. 4 men to carry old Pufier to Church ..	0	2	0
1798.	Pd. for Sparrows .. .. .	0	0	2

Although compulsory Church rates have become a thing of the past, it may not be uninteresting to show what amounts were realised by such rates in this parish fifty years ago. The total sum for the seven years ending 1823, was £115 5s. 8½d. There was no rate in 1822. During the same seven years, the sum expended on the highways was £1,141 19s. 6d.

Few instances of extraordinary longevity have occurred amongst the inhabitants of Ilkeston. The parish registers (which date from 1586, but are slightly defective in two or three places,) are the only trustworthy authority in this matter. They are in Latin up to 1696. As these, however, did not commence to give the ages of those interred until July, 1802, the search is necessarily limited to the present century. Before that time one entry alone makes any reference to age, and that is as follows :—" May 9, 1797—Anne Straw, near a 100 years of age." Thinking that a list of nonogenarians buried since 1802 would be interesting to many, after considerable research, such a list has been compiled, and may be relied upon as being correct. It appears that from July, 1802, to December 31st, 1878, the number of such persons interred (including four at Cotmanhay, and one at the General Cemetery,) was 40, the oldest of all being John Armstrong, who died in 1822, having attained the patriarchal age of 98 years. Appended is a complete list of the names, with the ages and dates of burial :—

*In Ilkeston Churchyard.*

Sept. 18, 1809—Thomas Rigley .. .. .	92
Mar. 17, 1812—Francis Gorse .. .. .	92
Mar. 19, 1820—Bertha Bagshaw .. .. .	92
July 13, 1822—John Armstrong .. .. .	98
Jan. 9, 1823—Elizabeth Hatton .. .. .	90
May 16, 1824—Joseph Chell .. .. .	91
Feb. 8, 1825—Ann West .. .. .	94
July 1, 1826—Benjamin Spencer .. .. .	93
Feb. 10, 1827—Robert Fretwell .. .. .	90
Jan. 6, 1830—John Severn .. .. .	92
Feb. 15, 1832—Elizabeth Beardsley .. .. .	94
Aug. 10, 1834—Elizabeth Shaw .. .. .	95
✕ Jan. 16, 1837—Mary Straw .. .. .	91
July 2, 1837—James Burgin Richardson .. .. .	90
Mar. 22, 1838—Jane Whitehead .. .. .	95
Feb. 4, 1839—Sarah Richards .. .. .	95
Oct. 8, 1839—Abigail Hickton .. .. .	95
Feb. 2, 1840—Samuel Knighton .. .. .	93
Feb. 24, 1842—William Bostock .. .. .	90
Dec. 29, 1842—Seth Levers .. .. .	93
Apr. 2, 1844—James Henshaw .. .. .	90

June 29, 1844—William Burton .. ..	96
Sep. 25, 1845—James Wright .. ..	90
June 3, 1846—Sarah Brentnall .. ..	91
June 17, 1846—Elizabeth Smith .. ..	92
Nov. 10, 1849—Elizabeth James .. ..	91
July 31, 1861—Ann Eminson .. ..	94
Mar. 18, 1866—Samuel Bircumshaw .. ..	90
Jan. 15, 1867—Benjamin Beardsley .. ..	92
Feb. 14, 1869—Constance Kitchen (Ripley) ..	93
Oct. 3, 1870—Samuel Whitehead .. ..	92
Feb. 11, 1876—Lucy Winfield .. ..	92
Dec. 29, 1876—Keziah Skeavington .. ..	95
Mar. 14, 1877—John Trueman .. ..	92
Apr. 15, 1878—David Walters .. ..	91

*In Cotmanhay Churchyard.*

Aug. 5, 1856—Elizabeth Beer .. ..	92
Dec. 21, 1858—Jane Attwood .. ..	91
June 6, 1863—William Fretwell .. ..	95
Nov. 30, 1873—Hannah Bramley .. ..	90

*In the General Cemetery.*

July 11, 1868—James Goddard .. ..	91
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The total number of burials at the Parish Church, from January 1st, 1801, to December 31st, 1878, was 7004. To these must be added 1502 at Cotmanhay Churchyard (consecrated April 26th, 1848), and 760 at the General Cemetery (opened January 6, 1864), making a grand total of 9266, or an average of nearly 117 a year. Of this number it is noted that 11 deaths occurred in November and December, 1834, from cholera, and 29 from the same cause in the autumn of 1849, since which time the parish has been free from this much dreaded scourge.

Marriages to the number of 2575 were solemnized at the Parish Church during a like period, and 668 at Christ Church, Cotmanhay, since April, 1848, making a total of 3243 marriages at the Established Church.

We have lingered, perhaps, somewhat longer than necessary on the subject of the Parish Church, and the various facts connected either directly or indirectly with it; but to us, and probably to many others, the old Church is an object of special interest and regard—a memento of ages fraught with



events which have left a deep impression upon the history of our country—an edifice ever dear to the hearts of those whose earthly hopes lie buried within its shadow. A thousand associations cluster round the sacred building, and he must have a stony heart indeed who, with careless step, treads o'er the dust of his forefathers in the old Churchyard.

“Beneath our feet and o'er our head  
Is equal warning given :  
Beneath us lie the countless dead,  
Above us is the heaven !”



## Christ Church, Cotmanhay.

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**T**HE ecclesiastical parish of Cotmanhay was formed in 1845, partly out of the parish of Ilkeston, and embracing the parish of Shipley. The Church, which is dedicated to Christ, was erected in 1848, at a cost of £2,600, raised by subscriptions and Government grants, towards which the late Duke of Rutland contributed £200 and the site, and the late A. M. Mundy, Esq., £200. The Rev. G. Searl Ebsworth was also a large subscriber; indeed, it was almost entirely owing to the unwearied labours of that gentleman that Cotmanhay Church was erected. As an instance of the difficulties met with in commencing this undertaking, it may be mentioned that, after giving notice in various directions of a meeting for the formation of a building committee, the then Vicar of Ilkeston was the only person present. Such a beginning would have daunted ordinary men: not so, however, with Mr. Ebsworth. In spite of difficulties, the work was persevered in, and success eventually resulted where failure had seemed probable at the outset. The Church is a neat stone building, in the Early English style, and contains nave, side aisles, gallery, and turret, with one bell. There are sittings for 600 persons, all of which are free. In 1852, a good parsonage was built on the south side of the Church, at a cost of £750, towards which the Duke of Rutland gave £100 and the site, and A. M. Mundy, Esq., £250. The living was formerly a perpetual curacy, of the annual value of £150, in the patronage of the Crown and Bishop of Lichfield alternately. It is now a vicarage, in the gift of E. M. Mundy, Esq., of Shipley Hall, and is worth £200 a-year, the stipend having been increased by that gentleman's father, who deposited the sum of £1,500 in the Bank of England (as appears from *The London Gazette*, of July 18th, 1873), in consideration of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners agreed to pay to the vicar or incumbent £50 yearly, and to

assign the whole right of patronage to the said Alfred Miller Mundy and his successors. The first incumbent was the Rev. Edwin Wm. Symons, M.A., who died in 1857, since which time the Rev. Edward Thomas Stratton Fowler, M.A., has been vicar.

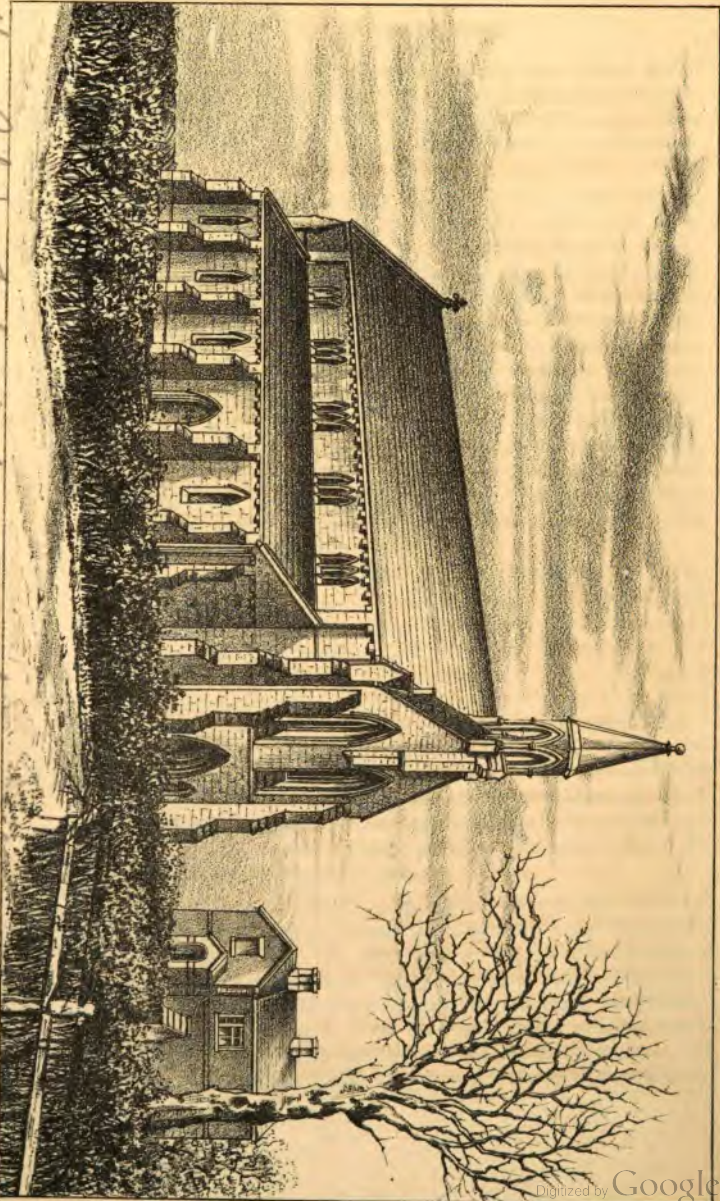
The interior of the Church was very artistically decorated in 1867, by Messrs. Harland and Fisher, of London, whose taste and workmanship produced an inexpressibly pleasing effect. The panels of the reredos are filled with figures, representing the four Evangelists, with Christ in majesty in the centre panel, painted in encaustic. The stone framework is richly painted and gilded, the wall on either side carrying the same line as reredos round the chancel being painted in distemper—an Early English masonry pattern, with frieze in character on the top. The east wall is painted with Early English scroll-work, introducing sacred emblems, with a large cross on the point of the window. The decalogue is placed on the aisle walls, with architectural surroundings, painted in suitable colours. The font is also richly illuminated, and appropriate texts written upon it.

The east window is divided into three lancet-headed lights, all of which are of beautiful stained glass. The central light contains four medallions, representing respectively, the Agony, Crucifixion, Resurrection, and Ascension of Our Lord. At the foot of the light is the following:—"In Affectionate Memory of the Reverend Edwin William Symons, M.A. How beautiful are the feet of them that preach the Gospel of peace." Each of the side lights has three medallions, the subjects of which are:—(1) The Offering of the Magi—Baptism of Christ—Christ blessing little Children; (2) Christ healing the Blind—The Lord's Supper—The Good Shepherd. The figures and rich colouring reflect much credit on the artist, Mr. C. E. Clutterbuck, of Stratford, Essex.

In the north aisle is a memorial window, the subject of which is "St. Michael spearing the Dragon." An inscription on it runs thus:—"To the Glory of God, and in Affectionate Memory of Alfred Miller Mundy, who died March 29th, 1877, aged 68, this Window is dedicated by his three Daughters." At the east end of the north aisle is a similar window, representing "The Virgin and Child," with this inscription:—"To the Glory of God, and in Affectionate Memory of Jane Mundy,



CHRIST CHURCH, COTMANHAY.



X  
Walker Riley's father-in-law's mother-in-law's the same  
etc. heard that

who died May 8th, 1874, aged 60, this Window is dedicated by her three Daughters." Mr. Kempe, of London, was the artist of both, and succeeded in producing designs of remarkable excellence and beauty.

Two other handsome memorial windows of stained glass—one in each of the aisles—representing "St. Peter walking on the Sea," and "The Good Samaritan," have been inserted by Mr. Joseph Shorthose, of Cotmanhay, in loving memory of his father and uncle, Mr. Robert Shorthose and Mr. John Henry Shorthose.

A new organ has been recently placed in the Church, having been given by E. M. Mundy, Esq. It is an unusually rich-toned instrument, and was built by Messrs. Nicholson & Lord, of Walsall, at a cost of £300. It stands in the gallery at the west end of the Church, and has on it a brass plate, bearing the following inscription:—"Erected to the Glory of God, and in Memory of his Father and Mother, by A. E. M. Mundy. 1878."

A handsome brass eagle lectern (by Messrs. Jones and Willis, of London,) has engraved thereon:—"This Lectern is a Memorial in affectionate remembrance of Alfred Miller Mundy, and Jane Mundy, his Wife; given to the Church at Cotmanhay by his two surviving Brothers, Fitz-Roy and Meynell; his Nephews and Nieces and Cousins. October, 1878." A beautifully-bound Bible for the lectern was also presented by Mrs. Ellis, sister to the late Mrs. Mundy.

An ornamental stone cross on the apex of the east end gable, having been blown down a short time ago, a new one was erected at the expense of C. Sebastian Smith, Esq., steward of the manor of Shipley.

The first marriage at this Church was that of Isaac Fretwell to Zillah Elizabeth Smedley, both of Shipley, on September 26th, 1848. The first burial was that of William Knighton, of Cotmanhay, aged five years, on April 27th, 1848. The Churchyard was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Lichfield the day before (April 26th). In 1876 the Churchyard was enlarged, the site being kindly given by His Grace the Duke of Rutland.

At the east end of the Church is the vault of the Mundy family, over which is a splendid tomb of white marble, enclosed with gilt-tipped palisades, erected on a base of similar marble.

## Charitable Bequests.



SOME difficulty appears to exist in obtaining a thoroughly correct list of the various charitable bequests which have from time to time been made to the parish of Ilkeston. The annexed tabular form of the charities is from a board suspended in the vestry of the Church:—

BENEFACTION TABLE.

DATE.	NAME.	PURPOSE.	PROPERTY.
1688	Mr. Thos. Hunt	Poor Widows	Part of Northfield Meadow, 2a. 2r. 1p.
1691	Mr. Wm. Gregg	Poor	Carr Close, 4a. 0r. 1p. Bullbalk Close, 2a. 1r. 35p. Nether Court Close, 1a. 3r. 20p. Invested. 1832 Coal raised 1798 £67 10 0 Interest - 32 10 0 1837 Timber cut 1837 40 10 0 1842 Coal raised 1815 76 18 4 Coal raised 1842 52 13 0
1704	Mr J. Fouljamb	Poor	Part of Northfield Meadow
1704	Rev. H. Courtman	Poor Widows	Two Leys Land at L. Hallam
1744	Mr. R. Smedley	Poor Man or Woman	Part of Northfield Meadow Courtman's Close, 1a. 1r. 15p.
1776	Mr. Saml. Roe	Education Poornot having Parish Relief	Alms House & £5 per annum Rent Charge of £10 "
1821	Rev. F. Gisbrne.	Flannel to resident Poor	Five-sixths of Knotty Meadow, Eastwood, 3a. 0r. 35p. £7 5s. per annum
1837	Mr. John Lowe	Church Sunday School	£100 Invested

G. S. Ebsworth, M.A., Vicar.  
Samuel Potter, William Riley, Churchwardens.

The only alterations since the above was arranged refer to the sale of certain portions of Carr Close and Bullbalk Close. The purchase money, however, has been invested in Consols, so that the value of the charities is in no way diminished. Below will be found an account of the charities as originally given (copied mainly from a work published in 1857), some of

which, it will be noticed, do not appear in the foregoing table, owing to their having, by some unexplained means, been lost or allowed to lapse :—

John Flamsteed, of Little Hallam, by will dated 1684, which recites that as trustee for a gift made by Francis Willoughby, gave a residue at his disposal of 13s. yearly for ever, to be paid to the Vicar of Ilkeston at Easter, to be distributed amongst the poor of the said parish. This charity has been lost many years.

Thomas Hunt, in 1683, gave a close to the heirs of his body, and in default of such issue he gave the said close to the use of the poor widows of Ilkeston, and directed the rent thereof should be divided amongst them upon the feast day of St. Thomas. At the inclosure in 1794, a field called the Northfield Meadow, 2a. 2r. 1p., was awarded in lieu of the Tinker's Croft, and in lieu of a piece of land in the Mill Field, supposed to have been given by the Rev. Mr. Courtman. It also appears to have included a small portion of land given in respect of a payment of 5s. a year, previously made by the Duke of Rutland's tenants.

William Gregg, in 1691, gave 20s. yearly to eight of the poorest people of the town of Ilkeston, and directed that his executrix should lay out £20 to purchase land for the payment thereof. The Carr Close, 4a. 0r. 1p., and the Bullbalk Close, 2a. 1r. 35p., are supposed to have been purchased with this money, but no deed can be found relating to them. The Erewash Canal crosses the Bullbalk Close. A sum of £67 10s. was received for coal got under the Bullbalk Close, by the Rev. Richard Dodsley Flamsteed, in 1798, for which he paid interest at 3½ per cent. until 1816, since which no interest or distribution of bread has been made. About 1815 another agreement was made for working the coal, and from the money received a copyhold close, called the Nether Close, containing 1a. 3r. 20p., was surrendered to the Rev. R. D. Flamsteed and two others and their heirs, upon the payment of £7 12s. fine to the court, but no notice was taken in the court rolls of the purchase being made for the poor.

Samuel Roe, in 1776, gave £100 upon trust, the interest to be distributed amongst the necessitous poor of Ilkeston. He also gave £20 to be placed out at interest, to be applied to the



use of the minister of a dissenting congregation at Ilkeston, so long as that society should subsist there. The above sums were invested by the minister and churchwardens in a close called the Knotty Meadow, at Eastwood, 3a. Or. 35p., upon trust, as to five parts in six of the rent, to pay the same to the necessitous poor of Ilkeston, and the remaining sixth part to the use of a Protestant society of dissenters.

Mr. Courtman, in 1704, gave land producing 7s. per annum for the benefit of poor widows, and also land producing 15s. per annum, for teaching three poor children, and the land was vested in Dr. Flamsteed. Searches have been made for the will, but it cannot be found. The land is supposed to consist of a field called Courtman's Close, containing 1a. 1r. 15p., through which the Erewash Canal was cut, and has divided 29p. from the residue of it.

John Fouljamb, of Little Hallam, in 1704, left three leys of land, and money owing to him amounting to £28, and a bond of £5, which he designed should make the whole 40s. per year, to the use of the poor. One of the leys appears to be the land valued 5s. mentioned in Hunt's charity; the other two, described as lying in the Far Doles Close, were in possession of a family of the name of England, who paid the annual sum of 8s. for it till the time of inclosure, since which nothing has been paid. Mr. Gauntley, a commissioner under the inclosure, stated that, at the time he set out the allotment to Mr. England, he was not aware that his estate was charged with any dole, and that therefore the estate was not exonerated from the payment by the allotment made to the trustees of the poor. With respect to the pecuniary bequests, it appears to have been agreed by the parishioners, at a vestry meeting, 25th March, 1741, that the principal sum of £32 left by John Fouljamb, and the sum of £10 left by John Matthews, should remain in the hands of the parish, and that the interest should be distributed to the poor; and that the overseers and churchwardens should give bond for themselves and successors that the interest might be paid for ever. It appears the annual sum of two guineas was paid on or about Good Friday, until the year 1781, since which no payment has been made.

Richard Smedley, in 1794, left a rent charge of £60, out of a messuage and tenement situate at Crown Bank, in the county of Stafford, and out of a messuage at Windy Arbour, upon

trust to build six almshouses upon a piece of land at Ilkeston, for six of the poorest men and women of a pious and good reputation, inhabitants of Risley, Awsworth, Newthorpe, Dale, and Ilkeston; two out of Risley, and one out of each of the other places; to pay quarterly to each of such inhabitants £5 a year for their support; and that they should pay for the instruction of poor children, viz., £10 yearly for the teaching of 36 or 40 poor children of Ilkeston; £5 yearly for the teaching 18 or 20 of Heanor; £5 for a like number of Awsworth; £5 for a like number of Newthorpe, and £5 more to the parishes of Strelley and Bilborough.

John Day, in 1749, devised 5s. to be paid out of his estates, to five poor widows of Ilkeston. This charge was void by the statute of 9 George II. But Catherine Day, the daughter of Robert Day, devised the above land to Joseph Wilson, by whom the field was exchanged, and then sold the field so exchanged subject to the said annual payment of 5s., which is annually distributed on St. Thomas's Day.

The Rev. Francis Gisborne, of Staveley, in 1817 and 1818, vested and bequeathed a large sum of money, the yearly income from which is distributed amongst 100 parishes, for the purpose of providing flannel and coarse Yorkshire woollen for the poor inhabitants. The annual sum available from this charity for the parish of Ilkeston is £7 5s., which is expended in flannel, and given to the poor about Christmas time.

John Lowe, of Ilkeston, in 1837, left £100 to the minister of Ilkeston Church, for the use and benefit of the Church Sunday School.

## Old Customs and Events of Interest.

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**A**BOUT the commencement of the present century, and for some years subsequently, there was a remarkable ceremony kept alive at Ilkeston after it had died away at most other places. This was the Cross Dressing. It was held on the 29th of May, and was considered the great holiday of the year, nothing else being thought of for days and weeks before by the neighbouring rustics :

“ When the good, old times had carol rhymes,  
With morris games and village chimes ;  
When clown and priest shared cup and feast,  
And the greatest jostled with the least,  
At the raising of the Maypole !”

In the centre of the Market-place anciently stood an antique stone cross of exquisite workmanship—it was coeval, perhaps, with the oldest portion of the Church. To decorate this on all festal occasions was accounted a pious duty. The base of this stone cross was still standing until the early part of the present century. It was hollow, and in this hollow was inserted a tall pole. The decorations consisted in weaving round this pole a pyramid of oak boughs, beginning with a base of several yards in diameter, and ending in a point surmounted by a flag. In the centre a little waxen figure was latterly placed, called “ Charles in the oak,” evidently a comparatively modern substitute for the infant Saviour. Many of the leaves of the column were gilt with tinsel, and the effect was inexpressibly pleasing. There was much innocent enjoyment, no doubt, for the well-conducted ; but it would be wrong to disguise the fact that these Cross Dressings were not without alloy of evil.

About seventy or eighty years ago, a cruel and barbarous practice was in vogue, which has long since, to the credit of the town, been entirely abolished. This was the practice of bull-baiting. One of these exhibitions ( and, it is believed, the

last which took place in Ilkeston,) was witnessed at Hungerhill. On that occasion, the poor, infuriated brute broke his cord, and the consternation and shrieks of the on-lookers may be better imagined than described. The bull-ring was standing for years after the cruel sport was put down.

The anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot was, until late years, celebrated with considerable demonstration in this town. A huge bonfire was generally kindled in the Market-place, and was kept burning until late at night, amid the incessant reports of fire-arms and miniature cannon. The proceedings closed with the rolling of a blazing tar-barrel through the principal streets of the town. The practice is now fast dying out, owing to the intervention of the authorities, who are desirous of preventing a recurrence of the numerous accidents attending such dangerous celebrations.

In 1357, an extraordinary cause was tried at the Assizes held at Derby, arising out of an attempt to defraud Joan, the widow of Nicholas de Cantilupe, of possessions situate in the lordship of Ilkeston, as likewise the proprietorship of Greasley Castle itself, which had been erected principally by her husband. The defendants were William de Cantilupe, brother to Nicholas, deceased, Ralph Fauconberg, and others. The lady sued the parties in question for the recovery of fifty messuages, twenty tofts, one mill, and upwards of one thousand acres of land (wastes), one hundred acres of meadow, two hundred acres of pasture, two of wood, and ten marks of rent, of which she had been dispossessed, all in the lordship of Ilkeston. To meet this claim, one of the defendants produced a deed of writing, whereby the said Joan was stated to have released, or conveyed, to the said defendants, the tenements, lands, and Castle of Greasley aforesaid; but she denied the deed to be her writing, and recovered possession of the manor of Ilkeston, as she did, at the Assizes at Nottingham, the same year, the Castle of Greasley, with its appurtenances, consisting of thirteen messuages, three hundred acres of land, twenty of meadow, two hundred of pasture, one thousand of wood, and ten pounds rent. The law at that time not recognizing forgery as a capital offence, and transportation being unknown, the defendants were all heavily fined and discharged.

The last year of the last century was a memorable year for Ilkeston. On the 4th of January, the late Duke of Rutland

(whose father had died nine years before) attained his majority. The event was celebrated by his Ilkeston tenantry in a manner that testified the universal love which the young nobleman had already inspired—bonfires, the roasting of oxen—balls and illuminations—rendered the scene one of the most remarkable ever witnessed in Ilkeston. The week was a perfect carnival. They drank “healths five fathom deep.” The noble Duke who was the object of these rejoicings died on Tuesday, the 20th of January, 1857; and on the Tuesday and Wednesday of the following week, the ceremony of the lying in state took place in the Guard-room of Belvoir Castle. The coffin, which was of oak, was covered with crimson velvet, and richly mounted with medallion coronets, and other ornaments in bullion, all manufactured by the Duke’s own workmen. Over the burnished breastplate—which was raised from its place, and propped up in order to show to the peasantry, in the dim, religious light, the tenor of the inscription—rose the ducal coronet, with its strawberry leaves, gems, velvet, and ermine. On the breastplate were elaborately engraved the arms of the noble and ancient House of Rutland, and underneath the following inscription:—

The Most Noble  
John Henry, Duke of Rutland,  
Marquis of Granby, Earl of Rutland,  
Baron Manners of Haddon.  
Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter,  
Lord Lieutenant of the County of Leicester,  
etc., etc., etc.,  
Born 4th January, 1778,  
Died 20th January, 1857.

About 3000 persons viewed the body, which was interred on Thursday, the bells of 27 churches tolling at the time.

It is said that it was in the year 1799 that an Ilkeston collier paid a compliment to Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire, which she declared surpassed all the courtiers’ compliments she had ever listened to. Her Grace’s open carriage was standing in the Iron Gate, at Derby, when this said collier, after looking at the “contents” with rustic wonder, quietly went up to the coach door and said:—“Heaven bless your beauty, my lady; do just let me light my pipe at your eye.” It was at an election time, and the Duchess is said to have commuted the requested favour for what was perhaps a far greater—a kiss. Tradition, unfortunately, has not preserved the name of this gallant collier.

There is reason to believe that, shortly before his death, John Wesley preached in Ilkeston Market-place, from the Church steps.

In 1827, a most imposing spectacle was witnessed in Ilkeston, on the occasion of the funeral of Mr. William Longdon, of Cotmanhay. Being a sergeant in the East Derbyshire Yeomanry Cavalry, a troop of that fine regiment followed him to the grave, as also did his horse, with its late master's uniform on its back. His hat and gun were placed on the coffin; and several volleys were fired over the grave. Crowds of his fellow-townsmen congregated to gaze upon the unusual scene, and to pay a last tribute of respect to the remains of one who was much esteemed. His numerous friends erected a monument to perpetuate his memory, but it has latterly been allowed to fall into decay. It stands about eight feet high, and is principally built of stone, with four slate panels, on one of which is the following inscription:—

Sacred to the Memory  
of  
William Longdon, of Cotmanhay, Farmer,  
Sergeant of the East Derbyshire Yeomanry Cavalry,  
and  
Many years Guardian of the Poor, Collector and Assessor of  
Taxes, and Constable for the Parish of Ilkeston.  
In his death,  
(Hastened by his unremitting exertions,)  
His afflicted widow has lost a kind husband,  
The Shipley Troop a trusty yeoman,  
The Parish of Ilkeston an invaluable officer,  
and  
The whole neighbourhood a conservator of the peace,  
Whose name was a terror to evil-doers:  
He died on the 17th of May, 1827,  
In the 42nd year of his age,  
And was buried here with military honours.  
His numerous Friends  
Have caused this monument to be erected  
As a testimony of their esteem.

A tremendous hailstorm passed over Ilkeston on the night of the 24th June, 1830 (the day on which George IV. died). Immense damage was done: window panes were broken in all directions, and hailstones as large as marbles rolled into the houses. The storm has not since been equalled for severity in this neighbourhood.

At the Parliamentary elections in 1832 and 1835, great excitement prevailed throughout the Southern Division of the county of Derby, particularly at Ilkeston. Hundreds of "lambes" were employed by each political party, and were

armed with short staffs. "Bottling" the voters was extensively resorted to; even the Sabbath day witnessed these illegal practices being pursued with unflagging energy. On the polling days, a large number of special constables were sworn in, and arranged in two rows, one on each side the entrance to the old Butter Market—the place where the electors recorded their votes. In the background stood the "lambes" of each party, flourishing their cudgels at each other, and making the most disagreeable noises. Brickbats and other missiles were thrown at the cabs, which were occasionally overturned; and voters were subjected to all kinds of ill-treatment and inconvenience.

A flour mill (in the occupation of a man named Morley), formerly standing on a portion of the space now occupied by the Lawn Gardens, took fire early one morning in 1831, and at five o'clock the whole building was one mass of flame, which illuminated the surrounding district for miles. The fire raged with unabated fury until the bare walls only were left standing. As daylight appeared, hundreds flocked to witness the effects of the conflagration, which was believed to have been caused through the axle of the sails becoming red-hot for want of oil.

Tuesday, the 19th of July, 1853, was a memorable day in the history of this town. It was especially set apart for the celebration of the Jubilee of the Sunday School Union, then in the fiftieth year of its existence. The place of meeting was the old Rutland Cricket Ground. Thousands came by train, road, boat, and conveyance, varied as the crowd itself. The neighbourhood teemed with life—young, buoyant, fresh life—which brought its holiest wishes and most cheering prayers. Ilkeston, Long Eaton, Sandiacre, Stapleford, Stanton, Stanley Common, Smalley, Mapperley, Marlpool, Loscoe, Riddings, Swanwick, Kimberley, Eastwood, Hill Top, Newthorpe, Moor-green, Beauvale, Babbington, Awsworth, Langley Mill, and Langley, all fraternized in one great and good work; each school, too, with its chosen and appropriate banner gently waving in the summer breeze, and headed by a band of music. It was a beautiful scene, as line after line of scholars and teachers followed each other to their respective places on the ground. The town was all busy—shops closed, and holiday life prevailed. Floral wreaths were hung across the middle of East Street, the top of Bath Street, and at the entrance to the Cricket Ground. The numbers assembled in and around the

ground were estimated at from 10,000 to 12,000. The National Anthem was followed by three lusty cheers for the Queen, after which the respective schools returned to their homes, cherishing many fond recollections of the few happy hours they had passed in our good, old town.

The following paragraph appeared in a local newspaper, in February, 1857:—"The schoolmaster is certainly abroad at Ilkeston, or else the public are not aware of the secret doings of medical men. A few days ago, to the enquiry made by a gentleman of this town, how a deceased relative had been treated at a lunatic asylum, the answer given was—"I's nowt to say againt tratement—he wor fat enuf, and lewked well, but they fatted him up fort docturs." On the gentleman expressing some surprise at the statement, and asking what the good woman meant, she replied, "O, they fattens up them soat a people, and docturs taze 'em." "Take them—for what purpose?" said the gentleman. "O, to be sewer, they taze ther fat owt, and maise kester oil ont. I's always bin agen kester oil sin I know'd it." About as sensible as this old woman's belief is the superstition, very commonly entertained in this locality, particularly amongst women, that it is "bad luck" to carry a spade into the house on the shoulder, to cross two knives on the table, or to twirl a chair round on one leg.

On the 4th of October, 1856, there died at Ilkeston, an old veteran, named Joseph Daykin, who was formerly a sergeant in the Coldstream Guards, and was wounded by a musket shot in the head, at the landing at Camperdown, in Holland, in 1799, under General Abercrombie. At the time of his death he was 79 years old, and had enjoyed his pension 54 years.

A serious explosion of fire-damp occurred at the Shipley Colliery on the 4th of March, 1857, by which eight men lost their lives, and twelve others were seriously injured.

In common with other towns throughout the country, the 10th of March, 1863, was a day of rejoicing at Ilkeston, the occasion being the marriage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Her Royal Highness the Princess Alexandra of Denmark. The poor of the town were supplied with bread and beef, which had been purchased by public subscription. Mr. Tooth, currier, liberally gave 72 quarts of good ale, in addition to a subscription. At two o'clock began a great gather-



ing on the Rutland Cricket Ground, of the various schools and Oddfellows' lodges of the town. When all had arrived, the Ilkeston Brass Band played the National Anthem (slightly altered for the occasion), and all the people sung with heart and voice. For once, thousands of Ilkeston hearts beat together in unison, as in cheerful strains they acknowledged their allegiance to the Queen, and their deep regard for the Prince of Wales and his newly-wedded bride. A procession was then formed, and passed through the principal streets of the town. Numerous flags and decorations were displayed in the streets. The scholars were afterwards regaled with buns and wine in some cases—others with tea, plumcake, &c. In the evening the town was illuminated in various parts. The bells of St. Mary's sent forth merry peals during the day, and the good wishes of all seemed to be centred upon England's future King and Queen, whom God preserve.

A day long to be remembered in connection with the Established Church at Ilkeston is the 2nd of August, 1863, for with that day terminated the ministry of the Rev. George Searl Ebsworth, M.A., as Vicar of Ilkeston. For upwards of twenty years Mr. Ebsworth's life had been characterised by the most untiring zeal in furtherance of Church interests and the welfare of his parishioners. It might truly be said of him that he ever sought to do his duty as a Christian minister, regardless of the fear, favour, or affection of any one; and that few clergymen have accomplished, in the same space of time, with so little external aid, as many good and important parochial objects as Mr. Ebsworth. The Church at Cotmanhay, the restoration of the Parish Church, and the erection of National Schools, are undeniable proofs of the zeal, ability, and liberality of the reverend gentleman, who carried with him to his new sphere of duty, as Vicar of Croxton Kerrial, the love and Christian regard of his late flock, as well as the esteem of not a few Nonconformist townsmen, and the neighbouring clergy and gentry. The Church was densely crowded when he preached his farewell sermon from the words—"The Lord be with you."—On Tuesday evening, August 11th, a testimonial, in the shape of a silver dessert stand, consisting of a figure of Autumn, twenty inches in height, with leaf and tendrils of vine in its hands, standing on wheat ears, was presented to Mr. Ebsworth, together with a beautifully illuminated address.

The presentation was made by the late G. B. Norman, Esq., and the testimonial bore this inscription :—" Presented to the Rev. G. Searl Ebsworth, as a trifling token of esteem for his untiring zeal in promoting the interests of the Church and Parish during a period of 21 years as Vicar of Ilkeston. Aug., 1863."

The Ilkeston and Heanor Volunteer Rifle Corps (officially known as the 16th Derbyshire) was formed about the year 1860, and its aggregate muster was 120 men. The officers were :—M. H. M. Mundy, Esq., captain ; E. S. Whitehouse, Esq., lieutenant ; P. Potter, Esq., ensign ; Rev. G. Searl Ebsworth, chaplain ; G. B. Norman, Esq., surgeon. The men wore grey uniforms, and the Corps presented a smart appearance. In consequence of some dispute, the Company was disbanded after having existed only two or three years, the ensign receiving notice in July, 1863, from the War Office, that the 16th Derbyshire had been struck off the rolls of that department.

At one time Ilkeston was noted for its parochial squabbles, which were neither few nor far between. As, however, they were anything but creditable to the town, we will notice but one. The occasion we refer to was on the introduction of the Local Government Act into the parish, in 1864, up to which time affairs had been managed by a Highway Board. Considerable opposition was manifested to the proposed alteration ; but on a poll taking place, the majority of the ratepayers was declared to be in favour of the adoption of the Act. The opponents of the Act denied the result to be as stated, and petitioned the Home Secretary to grant them an inquiry. To the prayer of this petition or appeal the right hon. gentleman acceded ; and, accordingly, Sir H. Rawlinson was sent from London to ascertain how far the allegations contained in the appeal could be substantiated. Shortly afterwards an official order appeared, to the effect that the appeal was dismissed, and that thenceforth the Local Government Act would be in force in the parish of Ilkeston. On the receipt of this news, the victorious or the "up-town" party were elated. Their opponents—chiefly residents of the northern end of the town and of Cotmanhay—were equally chagrined. The most disgraceful part of the affair occurred afterwards, at a meeting held in the Justice-room, near the Rutland Cricket Ground, which

was convened for the purpose of determining what number of members should form the Local Board. The room was well filled, each party being strongly represented. In the course of the proceedings an opprobrious epithet was used, the person to whom it was intended to apply answering with a blow, which was the signal for a general fight, in the course of which the vestry-book was forcibly wrested from the Vicar and carried away, and has not since been recovered. Not a few of those present eventually retired either with black eyes, mutilated noses, or torn apparel. As may be imagined, much ill-feeling was thus created, which required years to obliterate and effectually efface.

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The visit of His Grace the Duke of Rutland, K.G., to his manor of Ilkeston, on Wednesday, the 26th September, 1866, in order to lay the foundation-stone of the Town Hall, will not easily fade from the recollection of those who witnessed the enthusiastic reception which the noble Duke experienced at the hands of all classes of the inhabitants. In point of gaiety, the demonstration eclipsed anything the town has ever seen. Persons of every rank, and of every shade of political opinion, came forward to join the cavalcade which left the Market-place at four o'clock to meet His Grace, who was received near Gallows Inn by upwards of one hundred horsemen, together with a number of ladies. The cavalcade escorted His Grace into the town, preceded by the Ilkeston Brass Band, playing lively airs. The streets through which the procession passed were crowded with admiring spectators. His Grace arrived in the Market-place exactly at six o'clock. The Churchyard and top of the old Butter Market were lined with gaily-dressed people, and the windows of all the houses were crowded with ladies, by whom the noble Duke was heartily cheered. The bells of the Parish Church rung forth merry peals, and a large cannon (belonging to Mr. William Ball), stationed on the Rutland Cricket Ground, boomed forth at intervals. Arches and festoons of evergreens were erected at the entrance to the Vicarage (where His Grace was entertained), across the road at the Market Hotel, and at the Harrow corner, in the Market-place; near the Post Office, at the Toll-bar, Gallows Inn, the Rutland Hotel, and other parts of the town. Flags, banners, and numerous fancy devices, ornamented most of the principal

houses and shops in the parish. In the evening, illuminations were displayed in front of several hotels and other buildings.

The laying of the foundation-stone of the Town Hall took place about noon on the following day (Thursday). The members of many of the lodges in the town were arranged in two lines from the Vicarage gates to the site of the Hall. A procession was then formed, and started in the following order :—

The Band.  
His Grace the Duke.  
The Local Board.  
Town Committee.  
Architect and Builder.

A very large concourse of people assembled to witness the proceedings. On arriving at the site of the Hall, the late G. B. Norman, Esq., presented the trowel and mallet to His Grace the Duke, amidst continued cheering, and said :—

My Lord Duke,—In my capacity as Chairman of the Local Board of Health for Ilkeston, I have the honour and pleasure of presenting to your Grace on this occasion the trowel and mallet which have been provided for the purpose of laying the foundation-stone of this our new Town Hall; and I may be permitted to say that we feel exceedingly honoured in your Grace coming amongst us on an occasion like this, and we hope that this will be the commencement of a long intimacy which nothing can interrupt (cheers). My Lord Duke, there will be a bottle to be placed under this stone, which will contain an account of the new Hall, and the names of the Board, a copy of which I will, if you will allow me, read to you :—

“ Ilkeston Town Hall.

“ The Foundation-stone was laid by the Most Noble Charles Cecil John, Duke of Rutland, K.G., Lord of the Manor of Ilkeston, on Thursday, the twenty-seventh day of September, in the Year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

“ The Hall was erected by the Local Government Board for the District of Ilkeston, the following gentlemen constituting the Board for the year 1866-7 :—

George Blake Norman, Chairman.		
Henry Ash	Isaac Gregory	Amos Tatham
William Ball	Matthew Hobson	William Wade
Sol. Beardsley	Philip Potter	Isaac Warner
Joseph Carrier	Samuel Richards	Edwin S. White-
James Chadwick	Robt. Skeavington	house
Henry Clay	William Sudbury	Barthol. Wilson
	John Wombell, Clerk to the Board.	

Architect of the Works—Robert Charles Sutton, of Nottingham.  
Builder—William Warner, Ilkeston.”

The bottle, my Lord Duke, does not contain much coin; but by the skill of your Grace's workmen, and by the excellence of the material, we have reason to believe that there is little fear that any furtive hand should abstract anything from this bottle, and that fear is diminished by the knowledge that there is but little in it worth tak-

ing. The continuance of your Grace's illness for some time has been the cause of great grief to every member of the Board and to every person present, and nothing could exceed the joy everyone feels in welcoming you to-day; and we all most sincerely hope that your Grace will be nothing the worse for the excitement and toil incidental to this visit (cheers). The best prayers of the Local Board and of the inhabitants of Ilkeston will be that your health may be speedily restored, and that you may live long and happily to receive the fealty of your numerous tenants, and to enjoy the best wishes of every person in the neighbourhood (loud cheers).

The noble Duke then laid the stone in the usual manner, and declared it well and truly laid. Having taken his position on the stone itself, His Grace (who was received with repeated cheering) said:—

Mr. Norman, Ladies and Gentlemen,—On this, my first visit to Ilkeston, it gives me very great pleasure and satisfaction to be allowed the privilege of taking so important a part in laying the foundation-stone of your new Town Hall. I am indeed greatly gratified and flattered by the kind reception which I have received at the hands of all of you (cheers). I hope that the stone which I have laid to-day is laid, as I may say, on a foundation of lead: it is laid on a foundation of stratum of iron, and I hope it will prove of a like enduring quality. Ilkeston has lately raised many noble edifices: it has raised two churches, it has built several new schools and parsonage-houses, and I think it was quite right that a new Town Hall should be built here—(cheers)—and I hope it may be the means of bringing people kindly together, and that it may generate every kind and worthy feeling amongst them, and that it may be the means of creating new schemes for your advantage and for your benefit (hear, hear). I hope that not only those whom I see around me will participate in the benefits which I anticipate from the erection of this building, but that your children, and your children's children, will enjoy them for generations to come (cheers). Mr. Norman, I thank you for the kind manner in which you have spoken of me; and I hope the acquaintance which has this day begun may ripen as years go on, so that I may prove that I am not altogether unworthy of the great kindness you have all shown me (loud cheers). I wish you all prosperity, good health, and happiness (continued applause).

After the ceremony, the noble Duke was entertained at a luncheon in the large room of the South-street School, which had been very chastely decorated for the occasion. A very influential company was present, including Lord Denman, T. W. Evans, Esq., M.P., R. W. M. Nesfield, Esq., and many of the neighbouring gentry. At the close of the luncheon, His Grace returned to Belvoir, well pleased, no doubt, with the warmth of the reception he had been accorded by the inhabitants of his manor of Ilkeston.

## Places of Worship, Schools, &c.

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**F**IRST and foremost under this head stands the noble pile of St. Mary's, of which it is unnecessary to speak here, a lengthy description of the ancient edifice having been given in an earlier part of this volume. Christ Church, Cotmanhay, has also been sufficiently described.

In Lower Granby Street, the Temperance Hall has been converted into a temporary Church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity. A large Sunday School in connection with the same is held in Trinity School-room, Factory Lane.

A mission in connection with the Church is established at Hallam Field, where an excellent place of worship and a Sunday and day school have been erected through the liberality of the Stanton Iron Company. The Rev. A. Eubule-Evans, B.A., Vicar of Kirk Hallam, has charge of the mission.

The Independent (Congregational) Chapel, Pimlico, with house adjoining for the minister, erected in 1781, was taken down and a new one built in 1849, at a cost of about £900. It has recently been re-pewed and decorated, and presents a very nice appearance. It is a neat brick building, and will seat about 300 hearers. A new organ was added in September of last year. The Rev. John Fleming is the pastor. Inside the chapel is a marble tablet to the memory of the Rev. R. Allsebrook, formerly minister of the place, who died on the 27th of December, 1863, in the 28th year of his age.

Wesley Chapel, South Street, belonging to the United Methodist Free Church, is a brick building, with stone dressings, and was built in 1845, at a cost of £1,200. The old chapel, which stands near the Rutland Cricket Ground, was used as a Sunday School for 20 years after the new chapel was built. The present Sunday School is a large and ornamental building, of a mixed

style of architecture, and situated on the west side of South Street, in close proximity to the Market-place. It was built in 1864, at a cost of £1,000, from designs furnished by Mr. Wm. Warner, of this town; and the foundation-stone was laid by T. W. Evans, Esq., M.P. for South Derbyshire.

The Primitive Methodist Chapel, Bath Street, was built in 1852, at a cost of £1,300, but has been considerably altered since its erection. It is a well-built and substantial structure, and is capable of seating 600 hearers. The old chapel was converted into cottages when the present building was erected. There is a numerous Sunday School connected with this place of worship.

The Wesleyan Chapel, Bath Street, stands on a site formerly occupied by an old building known as "Fletcher's Factory." It was erected in 1873, Mr. Frederick Shaw being the builder. It is an ornamental structure, with a turret at the north-east corner. The windows and principal entrance door are circular-headed, and the building is altogether very light and airy. Spacious rooms for the Sunday School are attached, and the cost of the whole, with the land, was about £2,500. The old chapel, in Market Street, is a neat Gothic building, erected in 1855, at a cost of £500, with sittings for about 250 persons. It is now in possession of the Methodist New Connexion, by whom it was purchased from the Wesleyans.

The Baptists have a chapel in Queen Street, which was built in 1858, at a cost of £1,400, and will seat 400 persons. The old chapel is in South Street, and has had a burial ground attached. It was built in 1784, and enlarged in 1842. It is now used as a Sunday School.

The Unitarian Chapel, High Street, was designed and built by Mr. William Warner, in the year 1869. The old chapel stood on the same site. The Rev. W. Shakespeare is the present minister, and he is entitled to one-sixth of the rent derived from the land left by Roe's charity.

The Roman Catholic Chapel, Regent Street, was built in 1862, and considerably enlarged by the addition of an apse end in 1874. A school-room was built on land adjoining in 1876, and is now used as a public elementary school. The Rev. Father Revill is the resident priest.

Ebenezer Chapel, Awsworth Road, is connected with the United Methodist Free Church, who have also a chapel and school-room at Cotmanhay. The Primitive Methodists have another place of worship at Cotmanhay, and a mission at Gallows Inn. The Congregationalists have also a neat mission chapel at Kensington, which was built in 1869.

The National Schools, erected at the east end of the Rutland Cricket Ground, in 1875, are capable of accommodating 600 children. There are three large and spacious rooms, built parallel with each other, for boys, girls, and infants respectively. The intervening space between each is occupied by class-rooms. The buildings are extremely plain, but substantial. The site was given by His Grace the Duke of Rutland, K.G., who laid the foundation-stone. His Grace also generously gave to the town a large plot of land in Pimlico for a recreation ground, in lieu of the piece taken away for the above purpose. These schools formed a portion of a scheme which was carried out, at a cost of nearly £4,000, with the intention of preventing, if possible, the formation of a school board for this parish. The old schools formerly stood in the Market-place, but were not nearly so large as the new buildings. The girls' school was built in 1851, and is now converted into a Market Hall. The boys' school had not been erected more than fifteen years (*viz.*, in 1860), when it was taken down, and the site on which it stood thrown into the Market-place. Previous to 1860, the boys' school was held in an old room on the north side of the Churchyard, and underneath it were the Butter Market and the "Round-house." The present master of the boys' school is Mr. William Frost, who has held the post ten years. Mrs. Baker has charge of the girls, and Miss Read of the infants.

Holy Trinity School, which is principally for infants, formed the remaining portion of the above-named scheme. It is situated in Factory Lane, at the northern end of the town, and was built in 1875. It will accommodate 300 children. Miss Baker is the present mistress.

There are large schools at Shipley in connection with the Church. They occupy a delightful and commanding position on the west side of the road leading to Heanor, and are estimated to accommodate 600 children. The schools are well arranged, and present a neat external appearance. In one of the rooms is a stone tablet, on which is the following:—



"Erected by Edward Miller Mundy, Esq., M.P., A.D. 1842. Enlarged and re-modelled by voluntary contributions, aided by grants from the Privy Council and National Society, A.D. 1859. The Foundation-stone of the New Buildings was laid August 4th, 1859, by Alfred Edward Miller, son of Alfred Miller Mundy, Esq., of Shipley Hall." The buildings have recently been enlarged. Mr. Charles Hill Cooper is the master, and Miss Clara Spragg the mistress.

The British School, in Bath Street, was erected in 1845, at a cost (including the land) of £780, raised by voluntary subscription, aided by a Government grant of £200. It is a large brick building, with projecting wings, the main room being 60 feet long and 25 feet broad. A class-room was added to it a few years ago. Mr. F. Daykin is the master.

The Town Hall (erected by the Local Board in 1866-7,) is a building of two storeys, having a frontage of about 73 feet. It stands on the western side of the Market Place, and occupies a capital site. The style of the building is Italian, the material used being brick, with stone dressings. The front is composed of a centre and two wings, the latter receding about two feet from the line of the former. The centre embraces the main entrance, which is formed of three semi-circular arches, supported on piers: above these are three semi-circular windows, the centre one opening on to an ornamental balcony, supported by large ornamentally carved brackets. The wings have large semi-circular-headed windows, of like character with those in the central portion of the front. The whole is surmounted with a massive ornamental cornice and balustrade. The building is well diversified with horizontal string-courses and mouldings. The interior is occupied on the ground floor as offices and bank premises, with a residence for the inspector of police and cells for prisoners in the back part of the building. On the upper story there is a large room, 60 feet by 30 feet, with retiring rooms, &c., for the magistrates' meetings; and also a room in which the meetings of the Local Board are held. Before the Town Hall was built, a number of old thatched and whitewashed cottages occupied the site, which were sold to the Local Board by Mr. John Taylor, farmer, who at that time occupied the Manor House. The appearance of the Market Place has been vastly improved by the removal of these cottages and the erection of the Hall.

The Ilkeston Baths were erected in 1831, by Messrs. Potter, and are at the present time attached to the Rutland Hotel, in the occupation of Mrs. Hives. About the time of their erection the mineral waters of Ilkeston were held in high repute, a proof of which may be found in the fact that not less than 2,000 persons bathed and drank the waters within the short space of three months, even before the Baths were fairly established. A large number of persons afflicted with rheumatism, lumbago, paralysis, gravel, gout, indigestion, debility, scrofula, scurvy, and a variety of other complaints, have at different times received considerable relief from the warm baths and the internal use of the water. After being examined by several eminent analysts, the water has been pronounced to contain, besides other ingredients, an alkaline carbonate, the only impregnation of the kind discovered in England, and resembling that of Seltzer, in Germany. The Baths were elaborately fitted up at the time of their erection, and for many years were visited by persons from all parts of the country. Latterly, however, they fell into disuse, and are now entirely closed to the public. The following lines are said to have been written by one who had been relieved, after being for many years a martyr to that most distressing complaint, a diseased spine, and (to use his own words) "no mortal ever suffered more:"—

Affliction, we know, is the lot of us all,  
 From the rich and the great to the poor and the small:  
 How few are exempt from mortality's curse!  
 And how many there are who make their case worse,  
 By resorting to means which can only deceive—  
 While pretending to cure, cannot even relieve!  
 There's a remedy certain—and straight is the path—  
 You have only to try the famed Ilkeston Bath!

If afflicted with gout or sharp rheumatic pain,  
 It may leave you sometimes, but soon comes again;  
 If disease of the spine, or gravel, or stone,  
 Or your sleep or your appetite from you has flown;  
 Oh, do not despair—there's many can prove,  
 These waters have caused all their pains to remove:  
 If you're doubled with pain, and as thin as a lath,  
 Come at once, then, and try the famed Ilkeston Bath!

## Eminent and Remarkable Men.

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### JOHN FLAMSTEED.

**P**ROBABLY no Ilkestonian ever attained so great a degree of eminence as the famous astronomer, John Flamsteed, who was born, we believe, at Denby, in 1646. It has frequently been stated that the first Astronomer-Royal was born at Little Hallam, in the parish of Ilkeston; but after consulting several authorities on the matter, and carefully examining the registers of the last-named parish, we are compelled to admit that Denby may fairly lay claim to Flamsteed as a native of that village, whither his parents had removed from Derby on account of the sickness which prevailed in the county town. Stephen Flamsteed was the father of this eminent man, and at the time he was living at Denby, his brother—John Flamsteed—resided at Little Hallam. The fact of so near a branch of the family having been located in the immediate vicinity must be our excuse for giving a brief account of the life of the famous astronomer.

It is said that, at a very early age, Flamsteed displayed a strong predilection for mathematical learning; and, whilst yet a youth, he mastered the theory of the calculation of eclipses. At the age of twenty-three he calculated an unforetold eclipse of the sun, which happened in the ensuing year, 1670.

In the year 1674 Flamsteed wrote an ephemeris, in which he proved the falseness of astrology; and also gave a table of the moon's rising and setting, carefully calculated, together with the eclipses and appulses of the moon and planets to fixed stars. He sent the same to the Royal Society, for which he received the thanks of that learned body. Soon after this he visited London, and then went to Cambridge, where he entered himself of Jesus College. One of his best friends was Sir Jonas Moore, then Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, who introduced him to Charles II. In 1675 the King appointed him Astronomer-

Royal, with a salary of £100 a-year. In the year 1657 the foundation of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich was laid, and Flamsteed, being the first resident, and Astronomer-Royal, it was called Flamsteed House. Flamsteed spent the latter part of his life in promoting true and useful knowledge; and it was to the mass of lunar observations made by him that Newton was indebted for the means of carrying out and verifying his immortal discovery of gravitation. Although from his infancy Flamsteed had been of a weakly and tender constitution, yet he lived to the patriarchal age of "three score years and ten." It may be mentioned that Flamsteed, whilst following his scientific pursuits, qualified himself for holy orders, and in 1684 was presented to the living of Burslow, in Surrey, which he held till his death.

Records of eminent or eccentric men have told of particular antipathies they have had; and it is related that Flamsteed had an antipathy to a wheelbarrow, which arose thus:—His father was a maltster, and when John was a boy he set him to carry out malt with a brewing-pan, which he found an extremely tiresome operation, so he set his inventive genius to work, and constructed a wheelbarrow. Instead of rewarding him for his ingenuity, his father gave him larger quantities of malt to carry, and young John felt the disappointment so much that he never afterwards could bear the sight of a wheelbarrow. As an appropriate pendant to this story, it is related that many years after, when Flamsteed reigned as the Astronomer-Royal in the Greenwich Observatory, he chanced once more to come into unpleasant relations with a wheelbarrow. Having one day spent some time in a tavern at Greenwich, with two friends, he was taking a rather ceremonious leave of them at the door, when, stepping backwards, he plumped into a wheelbarrow. The vehicle immediately moved off down-hill, with the philosopher in it; nor did it stop till it had reached the bottom, much to the amusement of the bystanders, but not less to the discomposure of the Astronomer-Royal!

The following anecdote is also related of Flamsteed, which arose from the superstitious belief among the lower orders that persons of the profession of astronomers were supposed to be capable of foretelling forthcoming events, or revealing hidden mysteries:—A poor washerwoman at Greenwich, who had been robbed of a large basket of linen, came to him, and with great

anxiety earnestly requested him to use his art to let her know where her things were, and who was the person that had perpetrated the robbery. Flamsteed happened to be in the humour for a joke, and after a few inquiries, with much gravity, he set about drawing circles and squares, which he pretended to consult; and after some time he told her that if she would go into a particular field, in such a part of it, in a dry ditch, she would find her linen tied up in a bundle. The woman went, and, strange to say, found them exactly as Flamsteed had described; and returning with great haste and joy to him, she offered him half-a-crown as a token of gratitude—being, as she said, as much as she could afford, as she was but a poor woman. Flamsteed, surprised himself, said to her:—"My good woman, I am heartily glad you have found your linen; but I assure you I knew nothing of it, and intended only to joke with you, and then to have read you a lecture on the folly of applying to any person to know events not in human power to tell. But I see the devil has a mind that I should deal with him; but I am determined that I will not. Never come or send any one to me any more on such occasions, for I will never attempt such a thing again whilst I live."

Flamsteed died in the year 1719. His principal work contains his famous catalogue of the fixed stars, the first trustworthy one made.

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#### RICHARD MOXON.

For a period of 13 years this gentleman was the Curate of Ilkeston, during the non-residence of the Vicar, the Rev. J. Brown, viz., from 1823 to 1836, in which latter year he died, beloved and lamented, it is no exaggeration to say, by all who had in any degree formed his acquaintance or taken note of his consistent and upright career. Of him it might truly be said, in the words of the poet Goldsmith:—

"At Church, with meek and unaffected grace,  
His looks adorned the venerable place;  
Truth from his lips prevailed with double sway,  
And fools, who came to scoff, remained to pray."

Many persons are still living who can remember the ministry of Mr. Moxon, and are able to bear testimony to the general feeling of regret expressed on every side when the sad tidings

*[The text in this section is extremely faint and illegible due to the low resolution of the scan. It appears to be a multi-paragraph document.]*



REV. RICHARD MOXON.



REV. G. S. EBSWORTH.

*Baptised Tom Riley  
(Cousin Harold's Father)*



REV. J. HORSBURGH.



REV. J. F. N. EYRE.



REV. E. T. S. FOWLER.

*married Walter  
Elizabeth*



G. B. NORMAN, ESQ.

*doctored the  
whole family*

of his death became known. To these a brief account of the reverend gentleman's antecedents and early life will undoubtedly prove interesting and acceptable. The following memoir was written by Benjamin Moxon, his brother, and was published, in conjunction with some of his sermons, in 1837 :—

“ The Rev. Richard Moxon was born at Pontefract, in the county of York, March 21st, 1792. He was the second surviving son of Benjamin and Sarah Moxon, of that town. His father was an architect and master builder, and at the period of the birth of his son, Richard, was in full and most respectable business. The sun of prosperity gilded his path, and to the narrow scan of human foresight, he appeared to be laying a foundation for the future welfare and advancement of his family. These pleasing prospects were, however, at once blighted by sudden death, in the 33rd year of his age ; leaving a widow and three young children to struggle with all the difficulties which his early and unexpected removal had unavoidably occasioned. Richard was only ten weeks old on the death of his father. Both his parents were members of the Wesleyan body, and were personally acquainted with the Rev. J. Wesley. In infancy and youth Richard was distinguished for health and a vigorous constitution, and his boyish days for love of play and sprightliness of disposition. He was sent for some years to the Grammar School at Pontefract ; and afterwards obtained a situation in a mercantile house at Hull. His mother died in March, 1810, and from thence dates the period in which his mind began to be drawn to spiritual objects, under a deep sense of his previous sinfulness and formality. At the expiration of his apprenticeship he gave up his secular pursuits, and devoted himself to the work of the ministry. For some years he was engaged as a local preacher among the Methodists, during which his zeal in the service of his Divine Master often carried him beyond the bounds of prudence in the exercise of his voice, and eventually so weakened it that he was compelled entirely to desist from preaching. Having remained as a clerk in a banking-house at Hull for a time, by slow degrees he recovered the powers of his voice, and was introduced to the Hull clergy, who recommended him to place himself under the direction of a private clergyman. He complied with this advice ; was ordained by the Archbishop of York, at Bishophthorpe, on the 19th of December, 1819, and was licensed to the curacy of Sut-



ton, near Hull, and assistant curate to the adjoining parish of Drypool. He was ordained priest on the 17th December, 1820. It was deemed needful that his church at Drypool should be taken down, rebuilt, and greatly enlarged; and his last sermon in the old church, which had stood for ages, was so deeply interesting and affective, that to this day recollections of it are cherished by many who still survive him. His heart was much set on the new church, but it soon became evident that his health would not prove equal to his duties, especially in the damp atmosphere of Hull. The Vicar of Ilkeston, having sustained an affecting and solemn bereavement in the sudden death of his wife, was anxious to leave the Vicarage and engage a curate. Mr. Moxon was applied to, with a description of the dry and elevated character of the country; and the result was that arrangements were soon made between the Incumbent and himself, and he entered upon his duties as Curate of Ilkeston on May 25th, 1823. His first text was—"Brethren, pray for us." He seemed to be peculiarly suited to the scene of his labours, by the combination of great caution, with overflowing kindness, extended liberality towards those who might differ from him in religious sentiments, with unflinching attachment (when needful to be shewn) to that Church in which he ministered, and towards which, from close investigation, that attachment increased to his dying hour. During, however, the period of his residence at Ilkeston, he was no stranger to the deep waters of affliction; for although the situation was far more favourable to his health, yet he had abundant evidence that he was no longer a strong man, but that his constitution had sustained such a shock from his early exertions as must subject him to frequent interruptions in the performance of his professional duties. This was to him a source of painful privation, for he had great delight in conducting the services of the Church. Throughout the whole of his lengthened illness of two years, when often unfit to leave the house, he hardly ever missed uniting with his people in humble supplication for the Divine blessing on the services of those clerical brethren who during that period supplied his place in the desk and pulpit. The illness which terminated his life commenced in an attack of the influenza, brought on by visiting a dying person on a very severe day in April, 1834. This rapidly reduced his strength, and left extreme irritation of the tractica, with hoarseness. Those who were acquainted with him when in compara-

tive health were mournfully struck with his altered appearance, for from being remarkably corpulent, not weighing less than twenty stone, he was reduced to ten—from having usually the blush of health beaming on his fine, open countenance, it then wore the pallid, sunken aspect of internal wasting disease. Up to his death he never entirely kept his bed. The evening prior to his death he sat up rather later than usual, with a clerical friend, who had kindly travelled about thirty miles to take his services and Sacrament on the following day (Good Friday). After delightful intercourse, he cheerfully retired to his room. The following morning realised a wish he had often expressed—that he might die on Good Friday—for his nurse, on approaching his bed at an early hour, found that a blood vessel had broken in the night, and that his happy spirit had winged its flight into the presence of that Saviour who, as on that day, died for his sins. The state of feeling called forth proved that his parishioners had lost their attached friend, as well as their faithful pastor; and the sight of hundreds who crowded to his funeral, and hung with breathless silence over his grave, was indeed overpowering to myself and my sister, who had accompanied me from Hull. It may truthfully be said of him, that he lived in unity with all men, making many friends, but no enemies."

As a token of their sorrow, the parishioners caused a monument to be erected over the grave of Mr. Moxon. It stands on the south side of the Church, and is enclosed with palisades, but almost hid from view by two large weeping ashes. The slate panel on the north side of the monument bears this inscription:—

Sacred to the Memory of  
 THE REVEREND RICHARD MOXON,  
 (Curate of this Parish during 13 years.)  
 Who Departed this Life April 1st, 1836,  
 Aged 45 Years.

"The Lord is my portion."

This tomb was erected by his sorrowing parishioners as the last tribute of respect to their faithful minister.

The photograph of Mr. Moxon, which appears on another page, is copied from a sketch kindly lent by the Vicar of Ilkeston, and is acknowledged by those who were acquainted with the lamented gentleman to be a strikingly correct likeness.

## EDWIN WILLIAM SYMONS.

Christ Church, Cotmanhay, was singularly favoured in the choice of its first incumbent, the Rev. E. W. Symons. The true character of this estimable man is faithfully portrayed in the following memoir, written shortly after his death, by a gentleman who was intimately acquainted with him, and whose own memoir also appears within these pages:—

“Amid the ravages that death has been making in our neighbourhood during the last few months, we are not aware of any victim of the grim tyrant whose loss will be so severely felt, nor whose memory will be more deeply, more dearly cherished, than that of the Rev. E. W. Symons. In the discharge of the several duties that devolved upon him he was most assiduous, most conscientious. The suffering poor among his flock could always command his ready, his zealous attention; and wherever want accompanied poverty, his charity, consistently with his means, was never withheld. In the distresses of his flock, as well as in their prosperity and enjoyment, he ever bore a part. His sympathy was neither superficial nor tardy, and his appreciation of suffering worth was manifested by those acts of benevolence and kindness that are the true, the genuine marks of heartfelt Christianity. In him was no ostentation, no parade. His left hand knew not what his right hand did. Who has not seen this worthy man visiting the several parts of his district with his carpet bag? But who ever thought that that carpet bag was stored with creature comforts for some of his afflicted and needy flock? But so it was, and many an one will remember the welcome visits paid them by their beloved pastor, who not only administered to their spiritual wants, but so far as he was able to those of every other kind. His whole soul, his entire energies, were in the work he had undertaken. His attention to the school, and to the young portion of his charge, were far beyond what was consistent with his bodily health and strength. Notwithstanding the remonstrances of friends, he still persevered; and who can say how much his valuable life has been shortened by those assiduous labours in which he was so voluntarily, nay, so happily engaged? His heart's desire, his constant prayer, was for the benefit of those spiritually entrusted to his charge. No selfish feeling ever interfered with what he considered his

duties; nay, many a time have those duties been discharged when the corporeal frame has been enervated by protracted indisposition, and by an amount of labour the fatigue of which he was very unable to endure. Those best acquainted with him were best able to appreciate his sterling worth. In the hearts of his bereaved and sorrowing parishioners his memory will long be cherished. They know the worth of him who has been removed from them, and they know also and feel that it were vain to expect his vacant place to be again adequately filled. This last illness was only of two short weeks' duration, and we have reason to believe that during this short time his anxiety to avoid giving trouble to others impelled him to use efforts totally incompatible with his diminished strength. It is gratifying to know that in his last hours he was most mercifully dealt with. His sufferings were wonderfully mitigated. His hopes and prospects became brighter and brighter as his end drew near. His death as well as his life marked the perfect and the upright man. His end was peace unspeakable and full of glory."

The rev. gentleman was interred in Cotmanhay Churchyard, and a simple tombstone, with as simple an inscription upon it, perpetuates his memory. It reads thus:—

The Rev. Edwin William Symons, M.A.,  
First Incumbent of Cotmanhay,  
Departed this Life December 19th, 1857,  
Aged 47 Years.

His good deeds are his best eulogy, and the remembrance of them will endure when "marbled monuments" have crumbled into dust. Had an epitaph been added, it might have appropriately been—

"Thus to relieve the wretched was his pride,  
And even his fallings leaned to virtue's side;  
But in his duty prompt at every call,  
He watched and wept, he prayed and felt for all."

#### GEORGE BLAKE NORMAN.

Few men occupying a similar position in life have ever won their way to the hearts of their fellow-townsmen to such a degree as did the late George Blake Norman, Esq. He was the son of Samuel Blake Norman, and grandson of Samuel Norman, of Yatton, Somersetshire. "Burke's Landed Gentry"

thus refers to the last-named gentleman:—"His family, originally of Danish extraction, is of considerable antiquity in the county of Somerset. It is recorded in Domesday Book that the manor of Apelle, in the parish of Stawley, was held, in the time of Edward the Confessor, by Norman. In the year 1260, Roger Norman was prior of Montacute; and John Norman was confirmed prior of Barlinch, by Cardinal Wolsey, in 1526." "Burke" mentions the family at length. Mr. Norman's father married Fanny, granddaughter of the Rev. George Allen, Vicar of Ilkeston and Kirk Hallam. The subject of this memoir was born at Ilkeston, on the 5th of March, 1800; was educated at Repton School, and studied medicine at Guy's and Thomas's Hospitals, London, and also in Paris. He obtained his diploma in 1822. His degrees were M.R.C.S. and L.S.A. He married Sarah, daughter of Samuel Potter, Esq., of Ilkeston Park, and practised at his native place from 1822 until 1869, when he had a severe attack of paralysis. Mr. Norman was chairman of the Local Board at the time—a position he had occupied uninterruptedly from the formation of that body. He was a staunch Churchman and thorough Conservative, and for a long time held the office of Churchwarden. In his profession he was especially proficient; and his genial and unassuming manner, coupled with an evident desire for the welfare of those who had need of his services, won for him the good opinion of many. The house where he resided is called "Dalby House." In the year 1875 he removed to Manton, a village near Oakham, Rutlandshire. The following year he received a very handsome testimonial, with an address, from his former patients and friends at Ilkeston. This token of regard consisted of a most valuable candelabrum, which serves also upon occasion as a centre-piece for fruit. Engraved on it are these words:—"Presented to George Blake Norman, Esq., by Ilkeston friends, as a token of esteem and affection. February, 1876." Before leaving Ilkeston he was presented with a beautifully-illuminated address, in a massive gilt frame, by the Marquis of Granby Lodge, of the Ilkeston and Erewash Valley United Order of Odd Fellows. He died at Manton, February 1st, 1877, and was interred in the family vault in Ilkeston Churchyard.

"How mildly on the wandering cloud  
The sunset beam is cast!  
'Tis like the memory left behind  
When loved ones breathe their last."

## SAMUEL WHITEHEAD.

The old soldier who is the subject of this memoir was born on the 2nd of December, 1777, and in 1798, when twenty years of age, enlisted in the First Battalion of the 3rd Foot Guards. As soon as he had become tolerably proficient in drill, he took part in the Duke of York's unfortunate expedition to Holland, whence, after suffering very great hardships, he returned in safety to England. His regiment returned in such a state, as to clothing and disease, that it was kept for some months in a sort of quarantine. But those were not the days of inaction. Samuel, nothing loath, was hurried off on the 1st of March, 1801, to Egypt, where, on one occasion, after landing, the work was so hot that twenty-one men of his Company were killed and wounded. After the French had evacuated Egypt, our hero returned to England, and had a short interval of rest in London. But in consequence of the panic which came over our nation through fear of invasion, batteries were erected at convenient places, and he was employed during 1804 in setting up those at Chelmsford. In 1805 he went with the expedition to Bremen, but the enemy never showed fight, and he returned in the February following. In 1807 he took part in that comparatively bloodless but important work of transferring the Danish fleet (which, by secret treaty, had been promised to Napoleon) from Copenhagen to Chatham. In 1809 he sailed to the Peninsula, and on the 12th of May, after a march of 80 miles, reached Oporto, which was taken in three hours, to the mortification of Marshal Soult, who was completely surprised. On the 28th of July he fought in the glorious battle of Talavera; on the 27th of September, 1810, in the battle of Busaco; on the 5th of May, 1811, in the sharp contest at Fuentes d'Onor, where he was wounded by a cannon shot in the breast, so severely that he was unable to rejoin the army until the Peninsular War was concluded. In 1814 he was made corporal, and resumed his duties. In 1815 he was again called upon to stand against Napoleon, who had escaped from Elba. He was one of those who were directed to occupy the French at Quatre Bras, so as to detach as many as possible from their main army, and prevent them crushing the Prussians. When the army was massed before Waterloo, Corporal Whitehead was chosen to assist the surgeons behind the battle-field. In a short time the shot came in so hotly that the ambulance had to

retire to the village of Waterloo, and the wounded to be carried nearly a mile. On the morning after the battle he marched proudly with his regiment on his way to Paris. His military life was from this time uneventful, and he left the army altogether on May the 29th, 1818, having obtained a pension of one shilling and twopence per day. He was also decorated with a medal and four clasps for Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, and Egypt, and with the Waterloo medal, after a service of twenty-one years and eight months, including two years for Waterloo. After this he settled in his native town (Ilkeston) as a chemist and druggist, and the regular habits he had acquired as a soldier never left him. For a long period he was one of the most punctual Sunday School teachers, under the revered Mr. Moxon. At the decease of the parish clerk, Mr. W. Tunncliffe (soon after the Rev. G. S. Ebsworth was appointed Vicar), the office was offered to him. He discharged its duties with the utmost uprightness, and was most conscientious in all his dealings. His excellent reading, and his fine, sonorous voice in singing, will not be forgotten by those who attended the Church during the time he was connected with it. He resigned his office soon after Mr. Ebsworth left Ilkeston, and the congregation testified their respect to him by presenting him with a handsome sum of money. A friend who admired his honest worth also granted him a small pension until his death, which took place on the 27th October, 1870. For many years previous to this he suffered severely from lameness, which rendered his moving about a tedious and painful operation; but, called away at a ripe old age, "after life's fitful fever, he sleeps well!" To one so innured to hardships, the words of the poet seem to apply with unusual force:—

"Soldier, rest! thy warfare o'er,  
 Dream of fighting fields no more;  
 Sleep the sleep that knows not breaking,  
 Morn of toil, nor night of waking."

He was buried in the south-west corner of the Church Cemetery, and his tombstone bears an inscription as follows:—

In Loving Memory of  
 SAMUEL WHITEHEAD,  
 Late Corpl. of H.M. 3rd Foot Guards,  
 And 21 years Clerk of this Parish,  
 Born Dec. 2nd, 1777; Died Oct. 27th, 1870.  
 He served his Country in Egypt, at Talavera, Busaco,  
 Fuentes d'Onor, and Waterloo.

## SAMUEL TAYLOR.

This remarkable man, known as the "Ilkeston Giant," was born at Little Hallam, in the parish of Ilkeston, in the year 1816. His father was a farmer, and stood six feet nine inches in height, whilst his mother was but five feet high. At ten years of age he measured five feet ten inches; at twelve, six feet four inches; and at fourteen, six feet ten inches. His extraordinary height at this time very much astonished all his acquaintances, and he was honoured by the visits of many noted persons. At sixteen years of age he found it difficult to obtain a situation in his native place, and thus the fact of his being so exceedingly tall hindered his prospects in life. A circumstance soon afterwards occurred which determined the course of his future proceedings, and at the age of sixteen he became a wanderer and a giant. He had visited Castle Donington Statutes, intending to obtain a situation in service. A giant was being exhibited in a show there, and as our hero had never patronised a show before, he determined to pay his penny to see a man so much larger than himself—in fact, judging from the painting outside the caravan, he expected to find a man about fourteen feet high. What followed we will give in Mr. Taylor's own words:—"I entered the exhibition—a curtain was drawn, and disclosed a man, perhaps about six feet three. All eyes were turned upon me. I stood beside the giant, and made him look very insignificant. He didn't seem much to like the comparison. When I was leaving, the showman tapped me on the shoulder, and wished to speak to me—would I accept of an engagement to travel, and be exhibited as a giant? I laughed at the idea: however, handsome terms were offered me, and I accepted the situation, regretting at the same time that I had to supplant, as well as succeed, the giant I had just seen. He was much chagrined at my intrusion, as he called it; became very violent, and struck me. Now, I was quite a youth—only sixteen, and he a man of thirty. I had never fought, and was always inclined to be peaceable, but the blow seemed to arouse the man within me: I madly attacked my rival, and notwithstanding his superior weight and strength, I succeeded in making him cry peccavi." Mr. Taylor was exhibited, after leaving Castle Donington, for seven feet four inches high, and travelled with his first employer several months. In the course of time he became connected with an establishment, the proprietor of



which, amongst other novelties, had a very clever daughter, who worked at glass blowing. An intimacy sprang up between the young lady and Mr. Taylor, but, on its becoming known to the lady's father, (who was alarmed at the idea of losing his daughter,) he discharged the giant at a moment's notice. However, on the following night, according to an arrangement, when the exhibition was at Arbroath, in Scotland, the pair eloped, and went to Montrose, at which place they were overtaken by the enraged father, who was accompanied by a policeman, and whom he requested to apprehend both the runaways. The young lady having been a consenting party to the elopement, the officer was powerless to interfere; and a few days afterwards they became man and wife. The father, in the meantime, thinking no doubt he had better submit cheerfully to the inevitable, returned the luggage of his daughter and soon-to-be son-in-law (having taken it from them at Montrose), and in addition presented them with a five-pound note. After their marriage they engaged for twelve months at their old establishment, at the expiration of which time they commenced the "show business" on their own account. Finding it did not answer very well, railway excavating was tried, but that was also a failure. The caravan was again resumed, and fortune smiled upon them. Subsequently they agreed to take a public-house in Manchester, but after some months, upon taking stock, they found to their sorrow that £100 had been sacrificed. In a week after this discovery, the caravan, the giant, and the glass blowing were again in full operation. Periodically, Mr. Taylor visited his native place, and his exhibition was on such occasions patronised by thousands. On leaving the town (so his sons have stated), he would continually look back to catch a last glimpse of the place which was fraught with many pleasing incidents to him—where he had spent the days of his childhood, and by the inhabitants of which he had ever been welcomed with the kindest regard and affection. In the early part of 1875, when preparing to leave a place near Oldham, where the exhibition had been staying, Mr. Taylor was assisting to take off the "tilt," when his leg slipped through a hole in the platform between the caravans, and his thigh was severely fractured. About a month afterwards he was removed to the Manchester Infirmary, where he appeared to be rapidly improving. Contrary to expectation, however, he expired somewhat suddenly on Thursday, June 3rd, principally from an affection

of the chest. When it became known that he was to be buried at Ilkeston on the following Tuesday, it was decided to make the funeral an occasion for testifying the esteem and regard in which he was held by the inhabitants. The corpse was met at the Midland Station by the Ilkeston Brass Band, which played suitable music as the mournful procession passed through the streets. The body was taken into the Independent Chapel, and from thence to the Cemetery in Stanton-road, where he was buried within a few minutes' walk of the house where he was born. The bells of the Parish Church rung a muffled peal, and the streets were thronged with people, who evidently sympathised with Mrs. Taylor and her two sons in their affliction. After many vicissitudes in life, the towering form of the Ilkeston Giant, cut down at the comparatively early age of 59, now rests amid the bones of those who delighted in their life-time to do honour to a man "mighty in stature," honest in purpose, and grateful in heart. With the poet he might have exclaimed—

"But all their charms could not prevail  
To steal my heart from yonder vale!"

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**JOHN BLACKNER.**—On the 22nd December, 1816, died, in his 47th year, John Blackner, author of an "History of Nottingham," and for many years editor of the *Nottingham Review*. We are indebted to "Bailey's Annals of Nottinghamshire" for what little we know of this gentleman. Blackner was a native of Ilkeston, but resided the greater portion of his life in Nottingham. His scholastic attainments were of the most humble description, but he was a man of strong natural parts, with an excellent memory, and a tolerably ready flow of expression. These qualities soon made him a leader among his fellow-workmen and the order in general to which he belonged. Indeed, his popularity among the working classes of Nottingham and neighbourhood, and his influence over them, were all but supreme. These points in his character and condition it was, no doubt, rather than his superior political acumen or elegant style of composition, which recommended him to the poorly-paid editorship of the *Nottingham Review*.

**THOMAS BRAMLEY.**—In a little cottage at Cotmanhay, by the side of the highway leading to Heanor, lives Thomas Bramley, the only centenarian Ilkeston is known to have produced. In

December last, the old man celebrated his 101st birthday, and is still in full possession of his mental faculties, though rather deaf and a sufferer from lameness, the latter affection having extended over a great number of years. He has a good memory, and can tell what Ilkeston Common was like before its inclosure (which took place in 1794), and how cottagers were allowed to pasture their cattle on the waste land. As the old man himself expressed it, "There was no 'pinning' then." His wife, who was several years his junior, died in November, 1873, having attained the unusual age of ninety years. Bramley, during the greater part of his life, obtained a livelihood by selling sand for household purposes, and is therefore well known in the town and neighbourhood.



## Eccentric Characters.

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ABOUT fifty-five years ago, there was living in Ilkeston a very quaint character, called "Old Billy Deverell," the town crier. What a voice he had when anything was lost, stolen, or strayed! Being blind, he had no paper to read; and his street orations were, consequently, all *extempore*. His curious remarks frequently provoked a deal of laughter from the bystanders. The youngsters were in the habit of making fun of him as he carried his lantern, when going to ring the eight o'clock bell every night—a custom which has long since been discontinued. There was no fear of his seeing a ghost: he would have been glad to have been able to see one.

On the 30th September, 1868, John Burgin Richardson, an eccentric and well-known individual, was interred in the Church Cemetery. The Brass Band, in compliance with a request made by the old man before his death, attended the ceremony, and performed the "Dead March." The ringers also gave a muffled peal, for which they, along with the Band, were paid with money he had specially set apart for the purpose. It is currently reported that he was accustomed to "watch" the Church at midnight on the longest and shortest days of each year; and that on such occasions there appeared before him every individual who would be either married or buried during the ensuing six months. Of course the story is given for what it is worth; but, at all events, it was the means of making him widely known, especially amongst the superstitious portion of the inhabitants. He was 78 years of age at the time of his death.

Amongst the noted characters now living, the most familiar are Lot Shaw, John Watkinson, Jonathan Bostock, and John Foster, and of these but a brief mention must be made.

Lot Shaw is the son of the late George Shaw, who was a very pious man and a local preacher. He is by trade a blacksmith, and is said to be an excellent workman. For the past few years Lot has had his "quarters" at the Workhouse, or "Bastile," as he chooses to term it. Periodically he obtains leave of absence for a time, in order to visit his native town; and on such occasions it is no uncommon thing to see a number of young men congregated around him, listening to the quaint (but, unfortunately, not always edifying) speeches and innumerable anecdotes he is so adept in making and relating. Although extremely voluble, and able to assume a remarkably tragic air, it is said that he was excelled in these respects by his brother Benjamin, who was killed in the Crimean War, and of whose prowess Lot never tires of speaking. The general appearance of Lot may be better imagined than described; but as he is known to almost everyone in the town, there is no need to enter into such a description. He is now 75 years of age, having been born in 1805—the year, as he says, in which Nelson met his death at Trafalgar.

John Watkinson, of Cotmanhay, is an eccentric individual, familiar to most of the townspeople. John has passed the meridian of life, but still exists in "single blessedness." He carries with him a very capacious snuff-box, and cannot resist the temptation to enjoy a "pinch" even when seated in some of the places of worship he often visits. He is a great reader and thinker, and although rather vague and mystified in some of his opinions, he is able to argue at great length on theological matters. It is said that he has several large cannons in his house, mounted ready for the coming of the "enemy," whoever that may be. John has been present at eleven executions of criminals, and was much disappointed that the abolition of public executions prevented his completing the dozen. He has never been known to wear a neck handkerchief, not even in the depth of winter; and altogether, both in appearance and manners, a more remarkable and eccentric individual could not well be imagined.

Jonathan Bostock, bill-poster and crier, or "Derby Trot," as he is often called, is a well known but not an exceptionally eccentric character. True, the style of his dress would lead some to imagine that measurement was a thing unknown, and

buttons extremely scarce, in the days when his habiliments issued from the hands of the tailor ; but beyond this, there is nothing which calls for comment in the outward appearance of Jonathan. It is said that he obtained the cognomen of "Derby Trot" on account of his having, many years ago, for a wager, undertaken to "trot" from Ilkeston to Derby and back three times—a total distance of sixty miles—in twelve hours, a task he managed to accomplish, with a little time to spare. One of the good traits in the character of Jonathan is his thorough trustworthiness. It would be a difficult matter to calculate the thousands of miles Jonathan has travelled in his time, but the number must be surprisingly great. He is now 71 years of age, and has been robbed by Father Time of much of that buoyancy of step which he displayed when he won the Derby "trotting" wager.

John Foster, parish pinder and town crier—better known by the name of "Milko Jack"—is a man of 76 years of age, but as hale and hearty as though the prime of life had scarcely passed over him. To listen to his voice, even in ordinary conversation, would lead to the belief that his lungs are in no way defective, and that his auditors must surely all alike be troubled with deafness. Calves and old lumber—two strange commodities to go together—will always find a ready purchaser in the person of John ; and his familiar form, attired in smockfrock and breeches, with blue stockings, is not unfrequently to be seen in the public street, tugging away at a rope, attached to which a youthful member of the bovine species is indulging in its friskiness and gambols. As a real, old-fashioned specimen of a bluff and outspoken Derbyshire man, John has scarcely an equal in the whole town of Ilkeston.



## Public Bodies, Local Institutions, &c.

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THE Local Board, or Urban Sanitary Authority, consists of 18 members, and holds its meetings in the Town Hall, on the first Tuesday of each month. It was first elected in 1864, and since its establishment has made many improvements in the town. The present members are:—Messrs. W. Wade (chairman), W. Ball, H. Clay, W. Tatham, J. Shorthose, F. Beardsley, J. Childs, S. Shaw, F. Sudbury, J. Whitehouse, P. Stanley, G. Wilkinson, I. Gregory, W. Hewitt, W. Merry, W. Smith, W. Sudbury, and W. Thompson. Mr. Wright Lissett, Clerk; Mr. George Haslam, Surveyor and Collector; Mr. Charles Haslam, Inspector of Nuisances; Robert Wood, Esq., Medical Officer. The Water and Gas Works are both in the hands of the Local Board, the former having been taken over from the Waterworks Company in 1878, and the latter from the Gas Company in 1879.

The School Board consists of seven members, viz., Messrs. J. Shorthose, (chairman), W. Adlington, J. Moss, S. S. Potter, H. Tatham, S. Keeling, and C. Woolliscroft. The meetings are held the last Thursday in the month, in the Town Hall. Mr. Wright Lissett is Clerk to the Board. The first election of a School Board for the parish took place on Monday, June 24th, 1878, considerable excitement being manifested throughout the contest. The present Board sits until June, 1881, when the whole of the members retire. There are no schools as yet under the control of the Board, but a project for erecting schools, in the vicinity of Charlotte Street, at the northern end of the town, to be called the Granby Schools, has been agreed upon.

The Ilkeston Permanent Benefit Building Society holds its meetings in the Town Hall, the last Thursday in the month. The Rev. Wm. Shakespeare is the Secretary.

The Ilkeston and Erewash Valley Working Men's Mutual Benefit Building Society (established May, 1874,) is held at the Rutland Hotel, every alternate Monday. The society is limited to 600 shares of £150 each. The present Trustees are Messrs. J. P. Mee, E. Limb, E. Trueman, and W. Barton. The Secretary is Mr. William Frost, Market-place.

The Ilkeston Farmers' Club holds its annual exhibition of live stock in the month of September, on the Recreation Ground, Pimlico. Lieut-Col. Wilmot, V.C., M.P., is President of the Club: Messrs. R. Parkin and Wright Lissett are the Secretaries.

Two Banks have branches in the town, viz., Nottingham Joint Stock and Samuel Smith and Co.'s, both of which are held at the Town Hall. The former is open daily from ten to four o'clock, except on Saturdays, when it closes at half-past one. Messrs. Smith's Bank is open daily from ten to four o'clock, except on Saturdays, when it closes at one.\*

The Church Mutual Improvement Society (established 1871) has a reading-room in Station-road, which is open on week-days from ten a.m. to ten p.m., except on Saturdays, when it does not close until eleven p.m. The society is under the patronage of His Grace the Duke of Rutland and E. M. Mundy, Esq., who are annual subscribers. The present number of members is over 100. Mr. F. C. Humphrys is the Secretary.

A Court Leet is held by His Grace the Duke of Rutland, K.G., Lord of the Manor, every Easter Tuesday, at the Rutland Arms Hotel. Formerly the Court was held at the Manor House, now in the occupation of Mr. F. Shaw.

Petty Sessions are held in the Town Hall, the second and fourth Thursday in the month. The nearest resident magistrates are Lieut-Col. Newdigate, West Hallam Hall; and E. M. Mundy, Esq., Shipley Hall. The County Court is held in the same place, every alternate month.

The morning despatch of letters at the Post Office is at 9.15; afternoon, 6.15; evening, 8.30; Sundays, 6 p.m. The morning delivery commences at 7 o'clock, and the afternoon at 4.30.

\* The first Bank in Ilkeston was opened on the 15th May, 1868, at Mr. J. Mellor's, Market-place, by Messrs. Wright, of Nottingham.



Money orders are issued from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; and on Saturdays, until 8 p.m. Postmaster, Mr. Charles Potts. Stamp Office, Mr. Paul Hodgkinson's, Market-place.

Registrar of Births and Deaths, Mr. George Barker, Bath-street; District Registrar of Marriages for the Basford Union, Mr. Wm. Merry, Market-place; Guardians of the Poor, Mr. Wm. Ball and Mr. Wm. Sudbury; Overseers of the Poor, Mr. Wm. Merry and Mr. Job Fretwell; Poor Rate Collector, Mr. Wm. Rose; Public Vaccinator, T. A. Crackle, Esq., Bath-street; Superintendent of Police, Mr. J. Hancock, Heanor; Inspector of Police, Mr. J. Cowley, Town Hall, Ilkeston.

The following is a list of the various Oddfellows and other Lodges held in the town, with the number of members in each, and the name of the meeting-house:—

	No. of Members.
<b>MANCHESTER UNITY—</b>	
Duke of Rutland, Sir John Warren Hotel . . . . .	368
Earl Grey, Durham Ox Inn . . . . .	308
British Queen, Mundy Arms Inn . . . . .	114
	— 790
<b>ILKESTON &amp; EREWASH VALLEY UNITED ORDER—</b>	
Marquis of Granby, Rutland Hotel . . . . .	300
Rose of Sharon, Ancient Druid Inn, Cotmanhay . . . . .	139
Protection, Market Hotel . . . . .	120
Free Man's Refuge, White Lion Inn . . . . .	102
Fountain of Friendship, Anchor Inn . . . . .	92
Star of Bethlehem, Erewash Hotel . . . . .	90
Rising Star, Needle-makers' Arms Inn . . . . .	28
	— 869
<b>GRAND UNITED ORDER—</b>	
Britannia, Sir John Warren Hotel . . . . .	310
Granby, Granby Arms Inn . . . . .	155
Prince of Wales, Havelock Inn . . . . .	91
Mount Pleasant, Hand and Heart Inn . . . . .	61
Miller Mundy, Brunswick Hotel . . . . .	38
	— 655
<b>ANCIENT ORDER OF BRITONS—</b>	
Prosperity, Poplar Inn . . . . .	52
Hopewell, Derby Arms Inn . . . . .	45
Ilkeston and Erewash Valley, White Lion Inn . . . . .	10
	— 107
<b>NOTTINGHAM IMPERIAL ORDER—</b>	
Rutland, King's Head Inn . . . . .	48
<b>FREEMASONS—</b> Rutland, Rutland Hotel . . . . .	50
<b>SICK SOCIETIES—</b>	
Cotmanhay Sick Society, Trumpet Inn . . . . .	122
Ilkeston Midland Unity Friendly Society, Mundy Arms Inn . . . . .	120
Victoria Lodge, Old Harrow Inn . . . . .	39
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>2800</b>

# SHIPLEY.

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SHIPLEY is an independent township, in the Hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, and in the Basford Union. It is bounded on the east by Ilkeston, on the west by Smalley, south by Mapperley, and on the north by Heanor. The estate, consisting of about 3,000 acres, tithe free, is the property of Edward Miller Mundy, Esq., lord of the manor. Upwards of 300 acres are planted with forest timber, and there are lakes of water in the centre of the lordship which cover nearly 100 acres. The minerals were known to be valuable as early as the year 1600, at which time there were in operation several charcoal furnaces for extracting metal from the ironstone, with which the entire estate abounds. Coal was first worked in quantity about the year 1775. For upwards of 70 years the average annual output was 50,000 tons, and this quantity was very largely increased on the opening of the railway system. More than a thousand persons are now employed at the collieries, and the average output is about 300,000 tons annually. Besides the valuable beds of coal, the vast quantity of ironstone will at some future time be very productive to the proprietor. These are not the only advantages this lordship possesses, for the excellent clay may be converted into bricks and earthenware. The Erewash Valley Branch of the Midland Railway runs through the township, and has a small station at Shipley Gate.

The manor of Shipley was held after the Conquest by Malger, under Gilbert de Gand. The latter gave it to Sir Robert de Muskham, his steward, whose great grandson, of the same name, sold it to Sir Robert le Vavasour. The heiress of Vavasour brought it to the Strelleys, which family were in possession in 1330, for in that year Robert Strelley, Esq., claimed two parks in the manor of Shipley, but only one was allowed; the other, called Estinker, was stocked with deer, but, being

only a new enclosure, was not allowed as a park. In 13 Richard II. Sampson Strelley, Esq., died and left this manor to his son Nicholas, who died 9 Henry VI. and left it to his son Robert, whose son, John, dying 15 Henry VII., left it to his son, of the same name. In 1591, Sir Anthony Strelley died seised of it. His son, Sir Philip Strelley, devised this estate to be sold for the payment of his debts. This was accordingly done by Nicholas Strelley, who sold the manor of Shipley to Sir George Parkham. On the 25th May, 1626, the Shipley estate was sold by Sir George Parkham to Sir Edward Leche,



*Arms of Edward Miller Mundy, Esq.*

Knight, who was a Master in Chancery in the reign of Charles II. From the family of Leche, this manor passed by marriage to the ancestor of the present owner, Edward Miller Mundy, Esq., in whose family it has remained since the year 1733. Alfred Miller Mundy, Esq., father of the present proprietor, died at Nice, on the 29th March, 1877, and was interred in the family vault in Cotmanhay Churchyard. Before the erection

of Cotmanhay Church, the family burying-place was at Heanor. The present owner is the only son of the late A. M. Mundy, Esq. He is a Justice of the Peace, and as a landlord, and extensive coalowner, is universally respected by his tenantry and the numerous workmen employed under him. The steward of the manor is C. Sebastian Smith, Esq., of Leicester.



*Shipley Hall.*

The hall is a substantial stone structure, part of which was erected about the year 1700. The entire east front, designed by Adams, was added in 1777. It stands on a rising ground in the centre of one of the finest estates in this part of the country, abounding with game, and enriched with minerals, thriving plantations, extensive lakes of water, and beautiful scenery. The east front of the house is ornamented with a handsome pediment, supported by Ionic pilasters. This front overlooks a beautiful landscape, composed of verdant lawns, the lake, masses of wood, and, in the distance, the town of Ilkeston. The north-west front is terminated by a projecting bow at each end. This front overlooks a sloping lawn, the fish ponds, plantations of oaks, and, in the distance, the Nottinghamshire hills and the village of Heanor. On the west entrance are the

coach houses, stables, and out offices ; and on the south of the house are extensive gardens and pleasure grounds, from the south point of which are seen Charnwood Forest, and Bilsdon Coplow, the latter of which is beyond Leicester. The principal approaches are from the village of Smalley and the Ilkeston turnpike ; the carriage road extends through woods, small plantations, and pasture grounds, nearly three miles.

The Mundy family, at Shipley, is a branch of an ancient line long connected with the county of Derby. Before the time of Edward I. this name is found ; and at that period John Mundy married Isabel, daughter of Robinet Eyre, of Hope. The use of these diminutive appellations, such as Robinet for Robert, was common in former times, and are sometimes found upon monuments. The Robinet Eyre here mentioned appears to have been Robert Eyre, of Hope, who succeeded to the estates of his father in 28 Edward I. Seven generations intervened, during which it does not appear what estates were held by the Mundys in this county, when we find Sir John Mundy, of London, connected with some eminent families of the metropolis. His eldest son, Sir John Mundy, who is stated to be of Chekenden, in the county of Oxford, became Lord Mayor of London in the year 1522, and died possessed of Markeaton, Mackworth, Allestree, and other estates in this county. The great-great-grandson of the Lord Mayor, whose name was John, appears at the head of the pedigree of Shipley branch. His third son, Gilbert, was sheriff of Derbyshire in 1697. The Shipley estates came into the possession of this branch of the Mundy family by the marriage of Edward, grandson of Gilbert, with Hester Miller, daughter and sole heir of Lieutenant Colonel Miller, who had married Hester Leche, the sole heir of the family of Leche, in whose possession the Shipley estates had been for many generations. Edward Miller Mundy, Esq., who died in 1822, was high sheriff in 1772, and thirty-nine years member for the County in Parliament. To that gentleman the public is highly indebted for his enterprising spirit in the coal district.

We copy the following anecdote from a work published in 1866 :—" Many years ago, a negro servant, wandering up and down the country, out of place, passing through Shipley in the night, stole a goose from the premises of Mr. Beer, a respectable farmer of the village. The engine-fire of the Colliery a

that place caught his attention, and he made towards it. The engine was then worked alternately by two men, one in the day and the other during the night. As the black approached and the glare of the flame was cast on his dusky features, he met the gaze of the solitary wight standing at the door of the engine-house, who, panic-struck, instantly recognised in him the real existence of the long-doubted tale of his Satanic Majesty, and fled. It was in vain that the negro, who well understood the cause of the man's terror, called aloud, ' Me am a man, me am no devil ;' he did not seem disposed to place any reliance on the word of one, of whom, during his whole life, he had heard everything that was deceitful and horrible. Leaving the engine to work itself, or cease as it pleased, he reached home in a most deplorable condition, having shown the utmost contempt for hedges, gorse-bushes, ditches, &c. At break of day, when he with his fellow-workmen returned back to the place, contrary to expectation, the terrible visitor had not vanished, but was just throwing away the remains of his repast. The goose when killed, had been, with its feathers on, cased in a thick coat of clay, and baked in the engine fire. The capaciousness of the negro's stomach ceased to be wonderful, when he told them he had been several days without food ; and the farmer, who received early notice of the thief, instead of prosecuting him, as he at first intended, humanely relieved his wants."



# COSSALL.

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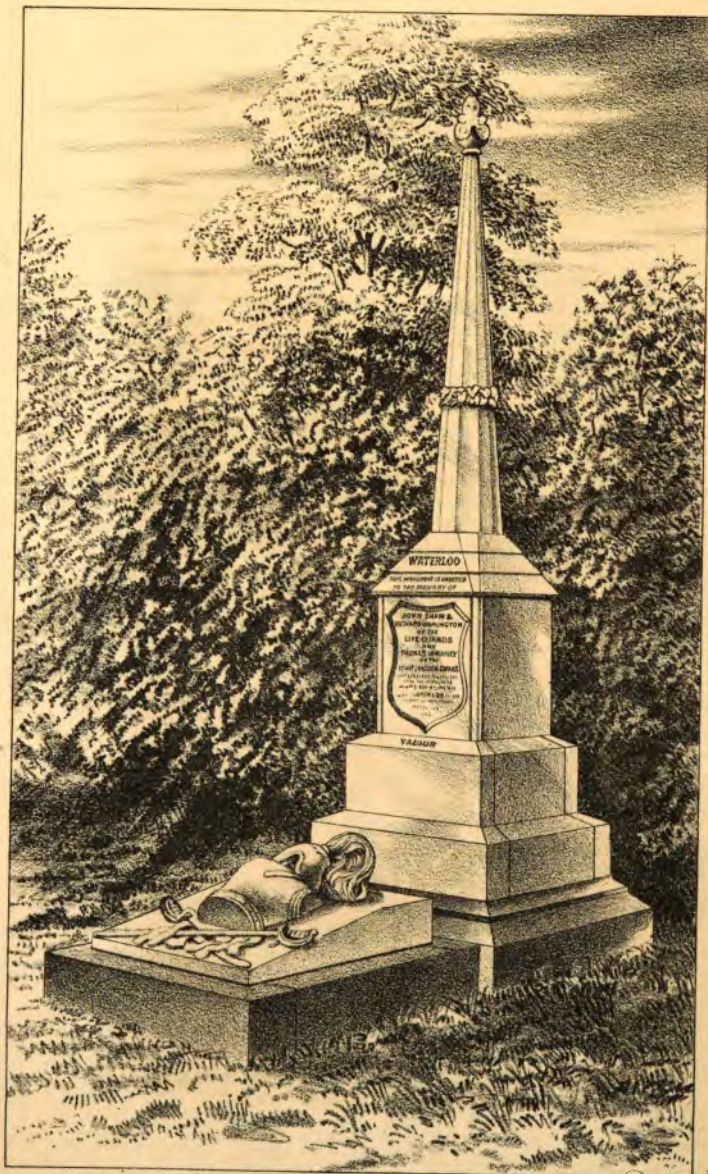


**A**BOUT six miles W.N.W. from Nottingham, and one mile E. from Ilkeston, is the village of Cossall, along the outskirts of which flows the River Erewash, separating the counties of Derby and Nottingham. The lord of the manor is Lord Middleton. The village comprises 910a. 2r. 23p. of land, and had when the census was taken in 1871, 55 houses and 235 inhabitants. The Church, which is dedicated to St. Catherine, is a small, ancient edifice, probably built in the thirteenth century. It comprises chancel, nave, north and south aisles, and tower, with spire. It has two bells, which bear the date of 1733. In 1718 the fabric underwent considerable alteration; and in 1842 the whole edifice was rebuilt, with the exception of the spire, by the Rev. Francis Hewgill. The east window is of stained glass, but does not represent any subject. In each of the two south windows of the chancel are two small circles of stained glass, which for richness of colour we have never seen excelled. One of these circles bears date 1310, and another 1584. The remaining two have simply the words, "Morteyne," and "Willoughby," respectively painted on a band with which each is surrounded. In one of the windows of the south aisle is a square of painted glass, which appears to be a very ancient piece of work. Within the Communion rails is a marble tomb, but it bears no inscription. The curacy is annexed to Wollaton.

Bailey, in his "Annals of Nottinghamshire," says:—The manor of Cossall, alias Cossall Marsh, late belonging to the monastery of Newstead, and then in the occupation of Francis Willoughby, was on the 21st of July, 1568, granted to Percival Bowes and John Maysick, gentlemen. The monastery of Dale had a wood of fifteen acres in Shortwood, in this parish, which Queen Elizabeth granted to Sir Christopher Hatton, who became Lord High Chancellor of England. This property now







WATERLOO MONUMENT, COSSALL,

belongs wholly to the noble house of Willoughby, of Wollaton. Cossall was, for many generations, the residence of a family who took their name from the place, though the lordship was shared by the family of Mortein, the original possessors, after the Conquest, of the lordship of Wollaton. Sir William de Cossall was a man of considerable note in his time, being by Edward III. elevated to the rank of a baron of the Exchequer. He was a great benefactor to the Abbey of Newstead, as is proved by the circumstance that at Trinity and Michaelmas terms, at York (8 Edward III.), he settled, by fine, upon the prior and canons of that house twelve messuages, one mill, eight bovats and sixty acres of arable land, twenty of meadow, and eighty of waste, and twenty shillings rent, with the appurtenances, in Cossall, Nottingham, and Bulwell, to find three chaplains—two in the Church of St. Catherine, at Cossall, and the third in the said priory at Newstead, to celebrate Divine service for the souls of the said William, his ancestors, and successors. The remainder of the lordship belonging to the Cossall family, which was not bestowed for religious purposes, was sold to Sir Richard de Willoughby, the elder, who had likewise assigned to him, by Sir Roger de Mortein (7 Edward II.), four score acres of wood in Wollaton, and the advowson of the churches of Wollaton and Cossall. William, the son of Sir Roger de Mortein (2 Edward III.), granted him likewise the whole manor of Wollaton, except the capital messuage. Sir Richard de Willoughby (son of the above Sir Richard) married the daughter of Sir Roger de Mortein, and had the village of Cossall as a marriage gift, which he afterwards gave to his son Richard, who married the sister of John de Grey, of Codnor, but died without issue.

In 1722 Parliament passed a Bill compelling all Papists, refusing to take the oaths of supremacy, allegiance, and abjuration, to register their names, places of abode, and the situation of their real estates. Amongst those whose names were included in these registration returns was Robert Willoughby, Esq., of Cossall, county of Nottingham, who held lands of the annual value of £186 14s. 0d. It is probable that this Richard Willoughby resided at the manor house, now in the occupation of Mr. Godber, farmer. This house was in ancient times surrounded with a moat, which must have been crossed by means of a drawbridge. Traces of the moat are still visible.

The registers of the Church date from 1650, but (as in many other places) do not appear to have been kept with much order until the present century. The number of marriages solemnised from Jan. 1, 1801, to the end of 1879, was 196. The burials during the same period numbered 502, or an average of six a-year. Out of those interred, only eight reached the age of ninety years. The following are their names and ages, with the dates of burial:—

Aug. 7, 1814—Alice Archer .. ..	92
Feb. 5, 1825—William Wheatley .. ..	93
Mar. 26, 1826—Michael Strey .. ..	92
Nov. 8, 1843—Elizabeth Syson .. ..	93
Aug. 1, 1856—Thomas Wheatley .. ..	90
Jan. 31, 1861—Luke Wheatley .. ..	91
Jan. 1, 1871—Rebecca Hooley .. ..	93
Nov. 25, 1872—William Chambers .. ..	93

In the parish chest are the accounts of the churchwardens and overseers for about fifty years, dating from 1717. They seem to have been well kept, and do not furnish so many entries of a curious character as might be expected in a country place. These, however, are a few specimens of the entries appearing therein:—

1718. Pd. for ale when ye Arch Deacon came to view ye Church .. ..	£00 00 06
1722. Pd. for ale on holy Thursday .. ..	00 00 06
1731. For ringing at ye King's Coranation .. ..	0 1 0
(Nov. 5) For ringing a verry fine peal .. ..	0 1 0
1732. Given to 2 men barborously used by the turkes .. ..	00 00 04
Given to a man with a letter of request who'd lost 600 pounds at sea .. ..	00 01 00
1734. Pd. to Robt. Haseldine for making the stocks	00 07 06
1736. For going to Beeston Statutes .. ..	00 01 06
Given to 3 Turkey slaves .. ..	00 00 06
Pd. for 2 shifts for Catherine Chambers .. ..	00 05 06
Given to 2 sailors with a Pass .. ..	00 00 06
1737. Gave 3 men for loss by fire .. ..	00 01 06
1739. Pd. Hen. Johnson & Franc. Roe for a Fox ..	0 1 0
1740. Searching the Town and going to Ilkestone with hue and cry .. ..	0 1 0

1744.	Pd. for a Press warnt. & 4 officers attending the Justices, &c. . . . .	0	8	0
	Spent at Margt. Farnworth's, when we made search for men fitt for the King's service	0	1	6
	For sitting up with Betty Grace . . . . .	0	0	6
1746.	A prayer Book and a paper of Destamper in Cattell . . . . .	0	2	6
1753.	Given to some sefaring people . . . . .	0	0	6

The following remarkable poetical effusion, under the heading of "The Rich Man's Dream," is written on the same leaf as are the accounts for 1776, but the name of the writer is not given :—

I dreamt as buried in my fellow clay,  
Close by a common beggar's side I lay;  
And so mean an object shock'd my pride—  
Thus, like a corps of consequence, I cry'd,  
Scoundrel, begone! and henceforth touch me not,  
More manners learn, and at a distance rot!  
How, scoundrel? with a haughtier tone, cried he:  
Proud lump of earth, I scorn thy words and thee:  
Here all are equal—now thy case is mine—  
This is my rotting place, and that is thine.  
Death only shews us the true sise of men,  
Who when alive look big and swell; but when  
That puff of breath is gone that hath so little room,  
Sinks from an empire to a narrow tomb.

In 1685, George Willoughby, Esq., executed a deed, which recited that he had erected a hospital in Cossall, for four poor men and four poor women, which he conveyed to twelve trustees, to whom he also conveyed a farm at Boston, in the county of Derby, and two closes in Ilkeston, called the New Close (alias Fractimonty Close), and the Bywaterhole Close, in trust, that they should pay £5 half-yearly, for ever, to each of the eight poor people in the said hospital, for their maintenance; and every two years provide each of them with a grey cloth gown, at 3s. per yard. None of the poor men to be under 60, nor the poor women under 55, and all of them to be single persons, and liable to be turned out if they married or misbehaved themselves. And further, he directed 5s. to be paid yearly, to find coals for each house. In 1827 (at the time of the Commissioners' inquiry) the annual income of the charity amounted to £132. Now the income is still greater, so that the old men receive 7s. 6d. a week, and the women 6s. The

former also receive coats, and the latter gowns, every two years. The annual sum allowed for the purchase of coal has likewise been largely augmented.

Monday, the 18th of June, 1877, was a day long to be remembered in connection with the history of Cossall. The casual visitor to the village on that day would not be long in perceiving that something unusual was anticipated, for if undisturbed quietness rules anywhere, surely, in a general way, it is at Cossall. Although a place on the whole of a picturesque character, it possesses no special attractions. A farmhouse dotted here and there; the almshouses, with the old sun dial in front; the school-house, with a bell in its turret; and the ancient church, with the rookery in its rear, are the principal objects with which the eye is familiar: not even a public-house exists to mar the harmony or break the monotony which appear to have become almost essential elements in the lives of its inhabitants, the "Saracen's Head" having long since ceased to scowl upon every passer-by. Cossall was quite *en fete* on that memorable day, the cause of which was the celebration of the erection of a monument in the neatly-kept churchyard, to the memory of three Waterloo heroes, viz., "Jack" Shaw, Richard Waplinton, and Thomas Wheatley. The 18th of June, 1815 (or "Waterloo Day," as it is generally termed) will ever be indissolubly linked with the history of our country, and its anniversary had been most fitly chosen whereon to commemorate those who had left this village to take part in that honourable battle. Although Cossall could not at that time have boasted more than 100 inhabitants, to its honour be it said that it furnished three as brave soldiers as ever fought in a campaign, two of whom gloriously fell on the field of battle, and the other now sleeps in the "God's acre," of his native village. The feats of valour performed by "Shaw, the Life Guardsman," are matters which history records, and a theme upon which many of the good people of Cossall appear never to weary in enlarging.

Perhaps it would be as well here to glance briefly at the career of each of these village heroes. Of the three, the place of honour is assigned to Shaw, whose deeds of unparalleled bravery are known in almost every corner of the land. Of his origin and early life, however, little is known. He was born at

a farm-house between Cossall and Wollaton in 1789. His father was in pretty good circumstances, and after the birth of our hero, removed to the old manor house adjoining the Churchyard at Cossall, and it was here he first was taught to run alone, and afterwards join in the games of the village boys. When very young he was a delicate lad, and the family doctor told his father that nothing but a liberal supply of new milk would save his life, as he was far out-growing his strength. From this time until John left home, his father set one cow apart for him alone, and the boy used to run to her with a mug as many times a day as he liked; until at last he dispensed with the mug altogether. He went to a school, in company with Richard Waplington, on Trowell Moor, kept by a Mr. Newton: and at the age of thirteen was apprenticed to a joiner and wheelwright at Radford, near Nottingham. The effects of his milk diet were now plainly seen, for he was the tallest and strongest lad of his age for miles around. He was naturally of a pugnacious disposition, and the scrapes he got into with other lads caused words between him and his master, until at last his indentures were given up, and he returned home to Cossall. From this time until he entered the army he worked on Lord Middleton's Wollaton Hall estate, repairing gates and fences, and doing other rough carpentry work, for which he was well adapted, both from his great strength and his partial knowledge of the trade. On the 15th October, 1807, Shaw being then eighteen years of age, six feet in height, with fair complexion, grey eyes, light hair, and round visage, enlisted in the 2nd Life Guards. He was a remarkably large-limbed man, of great muscular strength, being evidently possessed of some education as well as of good character, for he was in due course promoted to the rank of Corporal, a grade which, in the Life Guards, is equivalent to that of Sergeant in other corps. We may here mention that, before he died, he gained half an inch in height. Shaw on joining the Life Guards found himself quite in his element, for pugilism was much cultivated by the Household Cavalry, and very few months had elapsed before he was recognized by his comrades as a bruiser of the first water. Shaw was indeed a formidable novice. He stood upwards of six feet in his stockings, and his weight, when stripped, was fifteen stone, while the dumb-bells and sword exercise had developed the muscles of his arm, and given him a wrist strong and flexible as a bar of steel. But sterner work was yet in

store for the gallant Guardsman. Napoleon had escaped from Elba, and all Europe was gathered to crush him once more. Shaw and his comrades of the 2nd Life Guards marched from London to embark for Belgium, and on the 18th of June were present at the memorable battle of Waterloo. Early on the day of the battle, Corporal Shaw was sent in charge of a foraging party. When the first shot was fired about 11 a.m., he was at some distance from the field, but he promptly collected his men, and, hastening back, joined his regiment before the first charge. About 2 p.m., Napoleon's grand attack upon the centre and left of the British army took place, and until nearly nightfall the conflict raged with the utmost fury. Let us see now what part Shaw took in this glorious feat of arms. It is very difficult to ascertain precisely when his fighting came to an end. According to Siborne, Corporal Shaw, after slaying nine of the Cuirassiers in the first charge, was killed by one of his antagonists with a carbine. We are, however, inclined to believe that this is a mistake, and that he survived to take part in several later encounters. When his regiment first came in contact with the Cuirassiers, one of the latter awaited the onset, and seemed anxious to challenge him to single combat. Shaw was not the man to decline such an invitation, and rode straight at his opponent. The latter thrust strongly at Shaw below the belt. "Foul," we may imagine the pugilist saying to himself, as he swiftly parried. The next moment the Life Guardsman's sword cut right through the Frenchman's helmet and skull down to the chin, and to use the expression of an eye-witness, the hapless Cuirassier's "face fell off like a bit of apple." Shaw was foremost among his brave comrades the whole day, and is said to have slain a fabulous number of Frenchmen, receiving, however, numerous sword-cuts in the course of the fight. When the British cavalry swept away the remains of the French horsemen, Shaw still rode with his comrades. In the *melee* he found himself isolated, and surrounded by ten of the enemy's horsemen. Whirling his good blade swiftly around, he for a time keeps his foes at bay. At length his sword breaks in his hand; but Shaw will not give in. Hurling the hilt of his now useless weapon from him, he tears his helmet from his head, and tries to use it as a cestus. The Cuirassiers now close in upon him, and the heroic Guardsman is struck to the earth, and they ride off exulting in the thought that they have at length avenged the hecatomb of Frenchmen who have fallen victims

to Shaw's slaughtering right hand. It would appear that after being cut down, Shaw, who had been repeatedly wounded during the day, and had lost much blood, was still able to crawl, and with, as we may imagine, great difficulty and suffering, made his way slowly to the front. Either he was dazed by his injuries, or he was unable to move until the battle had been won, when he instinctively staggered on in the track of the victors. That he must have proceeded towards Charleroi instead of Waterloo is evident from the following circumstance:—A wounded comrade, after being dragged by the French some distance to their rear, was, in the panic which ensued, allowed to sink down on a dunghill near an inn in one of the villages on the Charleroi road, and there he met Shaw. According to Kelley's 'Battle of Waterloo,' the released Life Guardsman was aroused from the stupor into which he had fallen by some one creeping to his side. He feebly turned his head, and beheld Shaw almost cut to pieces, and scarcely able to move, endeavouring to approach him. On recognizing a well-known face, Shaw faintly whispered,—“ Ah, my dear fellow, I'm done for.” A few words passed between them, but neither was able to say much, and the Life Guardsman who related the story said that he soon fell into the sleep of exhaustion. In the morning he awoke, and found Shaw “ lying dead, with his face leaning on his hand, as if he had breathed his last while in a state of insensibility.” An eminent continental tourist remarks:—“ At La Haye Sainte I was shown the grave of Shaw, the Life-Guardsman, who, with his single arm, is said to have destroyed eight of the enemy. The guide informed me that he saw the body of this brave soldier after death, and was struck with the extraordinary muscular development, and appearance of vast strength, which it displayed. His heart was as big and strong as his body. He rushed headlong into the hostile masses, and woe to the man who had the temerity to measure swords with him.” In the battle, although more than once seen engaged hand to hand with two or three of the enemy, he received no wound of any consequence, but appears at length to have fallen from sheer exhaustion, occasioned by his unparalleled achievements, and loss of blood from a number of small wounds. He was several times commanded by his officers to retire from the field, and have his wounds dressed; but intent only on the performance of what he felt to be his duty, in the peculiar trying circumstances of that day of honour and glory to the British



arms, he continued fighting, till he literally bled to death. Thus perished, in the prime of life and the fulness of vigour, one of the most gallant and formidable troopers who ever rode with England's squadrons to battle.

Richard Waplington, or "Dick Wap," as he was familiarly called, was born at Cossall in 1787. His school-days were spent with Shaw at Trowell Moor, and at the age of twelve or thirteen he went to work at the coal mines in the neighbourhood, in times when a miner's life was very different from what it is at the present day. At that time there was no steam machinery to do the heaviest part of the drudgery, and lads were kept at work from twelve to fifteen hours per day far down in the bowels of the earth; and at night, when tired and weary with the long day's toil, each lad had to carry home on his head, for household use, a lump of coal almost as much as he could stand under. But Dick was a strong, healthy lad, and seemed to thrive with his hard work—in fact, the constant physical energy required in his occupation developed his frame and muscles until he became one of the strongest men in the neighbourhood; and when, in company with his old schoolmate Shaw, he enlisted into the Life Guards at Nottingham Goose Fair, in 1807, he was over six feet in height, and stout in proportion. He visited Cossall two or three times after his enlistment, and was there with Shaw in April, 1815, when they were ordered to join their regiment, and proceed to Belgium. Old Richard Buxton, of Cossall (who is now living in the hospital), says he well remembers seeing them during this last visit. They had been named in the regiment the "Cossall Giants," and two finer young fellows were never seen. Waplington's career at Waterloo seems not to have been so much noticed as Shaw's, but that he was equally brave may be gathered from the fact that one who knew him well saw him, during the last charge at Waterloo, in possession of an eagle belonging to the French, and surrounded by a number of the Cuirassiers of the Guard, with whom he was engaged in desperate combat; and as he was never heard of afterwards, there is every reason to fear he fell a victim to overpowering numbers.

Thomas Wheatley was born at Cossall Marsh, in the year 1795, consequently was some years younger than Shaw and Waplington. He went to school at Cossall, in a room over the almshouses, until he was nine years of age, when his father

apprenticed him to a stocking weaver, and he followed his trade until there was a strike among the stockingers, in which he joined. During the strike his father dared not work in the daytime, for fear of the men on strike, but used to work at night to support his family. Thomas, thinking that kind of work would only prolong the strike, and no doubt led away, as young folks often are, by others, threatened to shoot his father if he did not give up the night work. But the worthy man and tender-hearted parent, not dreaming his son would go to such extremes, continued at work, until Thomas so far forgot himself as to fire at his father with a loaded pistol. The father fortunately moved his head at the moment, and the ball went through the window shutter, in which the hole remains to this day. As soon as the deed was done, and fearing the consequences, Thomas ran away from home and enlisted into the 23rd Light Dragoon Guards (since disbanded), in which he fought with distinction on the 17th June, 1815, at Genappes, and at Waterloo on the following day; and, unlike his friends, Shaw and Waplington, lived to return to his native village, in receipt of honours and a pension. He afterwards worked as hammerman at the blacksmith's forge, under the Babbington Colliery Company, for some years; and in 1832 distinguished himself as one of the Yeomanry Cavalry, in his defence of Wollaton Hall, when attacked by the mob who had destroyed Nottingham Castle and Beeston Mills. The last years of his life were spent in the almshouses at Cossall, and his ashes rest in the Churchyard of his native place.

For more than sixty years no stone or memorial of any kind told of the deeds of this noble trio; but in 1876 a movement was set on foot for the purpose of erecting a monument in the Churchyard. The efforts of the Committee were so far successful that the project was completed in the early part of the following year; and (as already mentioned) it was to celebrate this success that a holiday was "proclaimed" and strictly observed on, "Waterloo Day," 1877. The monument stands near to the entrance gates of the Churchyard, and forms *the* object of interest to all who visit the village of Cossall. Its height is about twelve feet, and it is an obelisk, with carved foliage apex, a wreath of ivy leaves encircling the pyramid about half way down. It stands on a square base of stone, and is composed of pure white Carrara marble, in three heights. On the bot-

tom one lie the cuirass, helmet, and two crossed swords of a Life Guardsman. The inscription is on the front side of the top square, which has been carved to represent a shield, and is as follows:—

WATERLOO.

This Monument is Erected to the Memory of  
JOHN SHAW

and

RICHARD WAPLINGTON,  
Of the Life Guards,

and

THOMAS WHEATLEY,  
Of the Light Dragoon Guards,

Who left this their native home in defence of their country.

The two former gloriously fell at Waterloo.

The latter returned and lies buried in this Churchyard.

VALOUR.

The sculptor was Mr. W. Jackson, of Nottingham, who executed his work in a most artistic manner. Amongst the subscribers towards the erection of the monument were H.B.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., Earl Cowper, Earl Manvers, Lord Middleton, Col. Wilmot, V.C., M.P., F. C. Smith, Esq., M.P., T. W. Evans, Esq., M.P., and many others of the local gentry. The monument is one of which not only Cossall, but Nottinghamshire, may well be proud; and though it is a tribute to bravery which was long delayed, it is none the less, we are sure, an honest effort to commemorate the fame of the gallant heroes whose names are inscribed upon it.

The Fritchley family have resided at Cossall Marsh over two hundred years, and now occupy the only farm in the village that has not changed hands during the last twenty years. The late Richard Fritchley was a Captain in Lord Henry Middleton's Volunteers at the time of the battle of Waterloo. Richard and Charles Fritchley, his sons, have also served in the South Notts. Yeomanry Cavalry; and John James, his youngest son, has been a member of the same regiment for sixteen years, and is now the senior Sergeant of the Wollaton Troop. The last-named gentleman has been successful in carrying off several prizes, not only for his proficiency in sword exercise, but also as an excellent marksman. He was awarded the Captain's prize two years in succession, and failed by one point only to secure it a third year. He was also fortunate enough to obtain

a regimental prize when he had been connected with the Yeomanry only six years.

On passing Cossall Marsh, the Great Northern Canal runs over an aqueduct, the only one to be seen in this neighbourhood. About the year 1823, the embankment close to this aqueduct gave way, and the water came down in torrents, completely flooding the low-lying houses in the immediate neighbourhood to a considerable depth, to the great alarm of their inmates.

On the 2nd of January, 1817, Daniel Diggle, a noted Luddite, in company with about eight others, while out on a poaching excursion near Trowell, wantonly beset the house of William Cook, of Shortwood, Lord Middleton's gamekeeper, and fired at him several times through his bed-room window. Diggle and several others, being arrested for this offence, began to impeach each other, and one of them was admitted as king's evidence, and ensured Diggle's conviction on a charge of shooting at a man named George Kerry (who had incurred the displeasure of the Luddites), at Radford, on the 22nd December, 1816. Diggle, who was only 21 years of age, was condemned to death, and executed in front of the County Gaol, Nottingham, on the 2nd of April following.



## KIRK HALLAM.

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**P**LEASANTLY situated on the south-west side of Ilkeston, is the little village of Kirk Hallam, containing not more than one hundred inhabitants. The greater part of its male population is engaged in agricultural pursuits. The lord of the manor is Lieutenant-Colonel Newdigate, of West Hallam Hall, who is also the patron of the living.

The manor of Kirk Hallam, at the time of the Domesday Survey, pertained to Ralph de Buron. Mr. J. C. Cox says:—“No church is mentioned as being then extant, but one must have been founded shortly afterwards. In the reign of Henry II. it was held by Sir Peter de Sandiacre, and then successively by his son and grandson, Sir Richard and Sir John. Early in the reign of Henry III., soon after the definite foundation of Dale Abbey, Sir Richard de Sandiacre bestowed upon that monastery the whole right of patronage of the church of Kirk Hallam, as well as grants of land and tenements. The gift was confirmed by his son, John, who at the same time confirmed, as chief lord, the various benefactions of lands at Kirk Hallam, made by Ralph de Hallam, Robert de Strelley, and Walter de Morley.”

By marriage with the heiress of Sandiacre, the manor came into the hands of the powerful family of Grey in 1260. John Grey died 4 Henry IV. seized of the manor of Kirk Hallam, and left his daughters, Isabella and Alice (the last named the wife of John Leeke), his heirs.

The appropriated rectory of Kirk Hallam was valued in 27 Henry VIII. at the annual income of £5 19s. 11d., out of which 5s. was due to divers persons, and 40s. to the vicar of Kirk Hallam. The above testimony is by Mr. Cox, and differs somewhat from that contained in a manuscript preserved in

the parish chest, which gives £4 9s. 5d. as the value of the living at the time of the ecclesiastical survey, viz., "The manor and glebe at £1 8s. 4d.; the tithes of hay, lambs, and wool, at £1 3s. 11d.; and the tithes of pigs, ducks, hemp, and flax, at 5s. 2d."

After the dissolution of the monasteries, Henry VIII. granted the rectorial tithes to Sir Francis Leeke, who already held the manor, and also the advowson of the vicarage. The rectory was then of the small value of £2 13s. 4d. only, out of which he was bound to furnish a pension to the vicar of 40s., and also to discharge the procurations and synodals, estimated at 7s. 6d., so that the clear annual value to Sir F. Leeke was only 5s. 10d.

The large estates of the Leeke family were sold after the death of Nicholas Leeke, Earl of Scarsdale, in 1736, since which time the manor and advowson of the vicarage have been in the hands of the Newdigates.

The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 report of this place that it "is a vicaridge worth eight pounds per annum; a small parish, and near to Ilkestone—may be conveniently united with it. Mapperley is a member, and lyes remote, and may be united to West Hallam."

Appended is a list of the Vicars of Kirk Hallam instituted since 1800, with the dates of their appointment:—

- 1801. Thomas Wilkinson. Died.
- 1841. Pelly Parker. Resigned.
- 1849. Charles John Newdigate. Resigned.
- 1856. Alfred Newdigate. Resigned.
- 1875. Albert Eubule Evans.

The ancient fabric underwent several alterations during the past century. In 1788 the church was substantially repaired, and was re-pewed and re-seated throughout. The pews were painted white.

Another restoration was carried out by the late Rev. C. J. Newdigate soon after his presentation to the living, when the present porch was added, the roofs repaired, the chancel arch put up, and "the whole of the unsightly fittings of the last century replaced with suitable wood-work."

The Church is dedicated to All Saints. It is a small building, consisting only of chancel and nave, and low embattled tower at the west. On each side of the south entrance is a piece of Norman beak-head moulding, which has formed part of an old chancel arch.

"The font," says Mr. J. C. Cox, "seems to be the only other relic of the first church built upon this site. It is a good example of Norman work, of the reign of either Henry I. or Stephen. It is 26½ inches in diameter, and is 22 inches high; the outer circumference is ornamented with an interlaced arcade, and at the base of each arch is an unusual circular device. The font rests on a base of Early English mouldings."

The east chancel stained window (by Messrs. Clayton and Bell) is a three light one of Decorated design; the tracery is new, but the framework of the window old. Across the foot of the lights is this inscription:—"To the Memory of Francis Newdigate, who Died May 21, 1862, this Window is Erected by his Family and Tenants." The south window of the chancel is of stained glass (by Messrs. Heaton and Butler), and consists of two lights. The subjects represented are the "Raising of Jairus' Daughter," and the "Raising of Lazarus." This is also a memorial window, as appears from the inscription upon it:—"In Affectionate Memory of his dearly loved Wife, Charlotte E. A. J., who Died March 6th, 1866, Francis W. Newdigate Erected this Window." The tower is a plain example of late Perpendicular work.

About eight feet from the floor, on each side of the east window of the chancel, is a bracket in good condition. In the south chancel wall, but at a very low level, are three shallow sedilia recesses; and beyond them is a piscina, remarkable for the diminutive niches on each side of it.

From an examination of the registers, it appears that from the beginning of the present century to the end of last year, 176 marriages and 429 burials took place at this Church. Out of those interred, only four reached the age of 90. Appended are their names, ages, and dates of burial:—

Nov. 20, 1811—Gilbert Walker	..	..	..	93
Dec. 10, 1812—Elizabeth Newdigate	..	..	..	92
June 18, 1837—William Winfield	..	..	..	90
Jan. 2, 1840—Elizabeth Hawley	..	..	..	90

The accounts of the churchwardens and overseers date back nearly to the beginning of the eighteenth century, but are not well preserved. The following out of many similar items have been selected from them :—

1726.	pd. to tow companys of turkey slaves	..	£0	0	8
1728.	pd. for a book for the king's prockcleammaeion		0	1	0
1737.	paid to a man for loses by the seabanks	..	0	0	6
1742.	Paid to Mr. Birch for to by som books to goin to farin parts	.. ..	0	2	0
1758.	paid for ringing for the grat news..	..	0	2	0
1767.	paid Mick Watle for six wick for his mother..	..	0	9	0
1768.	Paid for catching sparrows	..	0	2	6

Judging from the orthography of these entries, it seems that books were needed quite as much at home as in "farin parts."

On a brass plate, at the west end of the nave, is inscribed :—

As here I am so let me lie,  
Till Christ shall come and call to me  
Rise up and stand before my face  
That I and you may now embrace.  
Which that I hope and long to see  
My dearest Lord who dy'd for me,  
And at his coming hope to have  
A joyful rising from the Grave.  
Whilch God of his infinite Good  
ness of mercy grant to me, Amen.  
Patrick Rice, aged 72.

1766.

A gentleman who visited the Church in September, 1818, says :—"The clerk's name was James Rice. He informed me he was great-grandson to the above Patrick Rice, who had had the said epitaph prepared two years before he died, having obtained it in the course of his excursions from his village. He also told me that this he had from his own father, who said that his grandsire had his coffin made at the same time, and that it always stood behind his bed. It was lined with flannel, and he used to keep his better-day's clothes in it."

In the churchyard is a remarkable epitaph, which appears on a gravestone to the memory of Samuel Cleater, who died May 1st, 1811, aged 65. It is as follows :—

"True to his King, his Country was his glory,  
When Bony won, he said it was a story."



The tower contains three bells, thus inscribed :—I. "Jesus," in Lombardic capital letters, and on the waist the initials "H.D." II. "God save the King, 1666." III. Four Lombardic letters "S," alternating with four crosses.

There is a day and Sunday school in the village. Miss Neal is the present mistress.

The township of Mapperley was separated from Kirk Hallam, and formed into an ecclesiastical parish in 1870. Previous to this a church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, had been built at Mapperley, viz., in 1851; but, six hundred years before that, a chapel had been erected at Mapperley. Traces of an old ecclesiastical building—probably a second edition of the ancient chapel—are still to be found built into the wall of a house near the present Church at that place.



## WEST HALLAM.

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**I**N the direction of Derby, and about two miles from Ilkeston, lies the interesting village of West Hallam, the history of which would itself fill a volume, if an attempt were made to adequately describe the many notable events which have been witnessed in connection with it. The area of the parish is 1334a. Or. 36p., and the number of its inhabitants is about 600. In 1831 it had 710 residents, but ten years later the number had decreased by 33, and in another decade it was still further reduced by 40. Francis W. Newdigate, of West Hallam Hall, is lord of the manor, patron of the Church, and sole owner, except the glebe. The living is a rectory, valued in the King's book at £8, but is now worth £300. The tithes were commuted in 1840, for £256 10s. 8d.

The lordship of West Hallam (says Mr. J. C. Cox) was conferred upon Gilbert de Gant, son of Baldwin, Earl of Flanders, by his uncle, William the Conqueror. It subsequently came to be regarded as an appendage of the manor of Newark, Notts., which was given to the bishopric of Lincoln in the reign of Henry I. In short, up to the abolition of feudal tenures in the seventeenth century, the lords of the manor of West Hallam always rendered service to the Bishop of Lincoln. Towards the close of the twelfth century, we find that the manor was held of the Bishop by the family of Cromwell, of Cromwell, Notts. Ralph de Cromwell, in the reign of Henry III., had the right of free warren conferred upon him over his lordships of Cromwell and West Hallam—a right which his grandson Ralph successfully defended in the reign of Edward I.

There is no mention of a church here at the time of the Domesday Survey, and Mr. Cox thinks it probable that one was first erected by the De Cromwells, as the advowson of the

rectory was held by that family from the earliest time of any historic mention of the church. Sir Ralph de Cromwell was patron in the reign of Edward II., and his grandson, Ralph, Lord Cromwell, died in 1399, seized of the manor and advowson of West Hallam. The manor afterwards passed by purchase into the hands of the Powtrel family, and one of them, William Powtrel, was presented by his father to the rectory of West Hallam in 1538. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the Powtrells suffered grievously, both from repeated fines and imprisonment, for their adherence to the Roman Catholic faith. The Hall at West Hallam became a famous hiding-place of the persecuted priests in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.

Mr. J. C. Cox says :—" The waves of that cruel sham, the Titus Oates Plot, spread even to this quiet village. On the night of March 16, 1680, Father George Busby, a relative of the Powtrells, was seized at their house at West Hallam, and condemned at the Derby Assizes to be hung, drawn, and quartered, for the simple crime of being a Roman priest. After a long imprisonment, the sentence was commuted to one of banishment. Father William Bentney, an old priest aged 73, who had been forty-two years upon the mission, was apprehended in Leicestershire about the same time. Evidence being given of his having celebrated Mass at West Hallam Hall, by some apostate Roman Catholic, he also was condemned to death. The capital sentence was respited, but after being alternately confined in the gaols of Derby and Leicester, he at last died of gaol fever at the latter town, in the year 1692."

Eventually the manor and advowson were purchased by Francis Newdigate, Esq., in 1821, in whose family they now remain.

The following is a list of the rectors who have been presented to the living since the commencement of the last century :—

- 1716. Daniel Greatorex. Died.
- 1724. Anthony Raworth. Died.
- 1736. William Clarke. Died.
- 1788. Thomas Clarke. Died.
- 1804. John Morewood. Died.
- 1828. Pelly Parker. Resigned.
- 1849. Charles John Newdigate. Died.
- 1876. John Adams.

The Church, which is dedicated to St. Wilfred, consists of nave and aisles, north porch, chancel, with north chapel, and west tower. In 1855 the fabric underwent a considerable restoration, at an expense of nearly £1,000. Previous to the restoration, the edifice contained high-backed, unpainted pews, flat ceilings, and other incongruities. These were entirely removed, and the nave and aisles are now fitted throughout with open seats of English oak, and oak stalls are also placed in the chancel, which is divided from the nave by an ornamental screen. The nave is separated from the aisles by arcades of three arches on each side. They are supported on octagon pillars, with plainly-moulded capitals; but those on the north side are of earlier date. The north arcade approximates to the Early English style, which flourished about 1275; but the opposite arcade is distinctly Decorated, and seems to date about 1320. The chancel arch corresponds with the work of the earlier arcade. The north aisle is continued eastwards so as to form a chapel to the chancel, into which it opens by a Decorated archway resting on corbells. In the south-east angle of this chapel is a small piscina niche. The organ is a fine-toned instrument, and was built by Messrs. Lloyd & Dudgeon. It was purchased by voluntary subscription, as a memorial to the Rev. John Scargill; and was opened on the 11th of Oct., 1864, being the two hundredth anniversary of the commencement of the Free School. The reredos is composed of five small stone arches, supported by marble pillars, and was erected to the memory of Francis Newdigate, who died in 1866. There is a pair of very ancient embossed brass alms-dishes, representing Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden, the latter being about to pluck the forbidden fruit. The windows are of various styles and periods. A striking feature of the last restoration is the stained glass, which was principally supplied by Messrs. M. & A. O'Connor, of London. The east window of the chancel, the gift of the late patron, has for its subject the Crucifixion, the tracery being filled with figures of angels with censers in their hands. The first window on the south side of the chancel is the old one restored, and contains small figures of saints under canopies. The next window, containing the emblems of the four Evangelists, is similar to the general arrangement, and is the work of an amateur. A two-light window on the north side contains the shields of two former patrons of the Church. All the windows of the new south aisle are filled

with stained glass, the gift of the parishioners. That at the west end is a memorial to the Rev. John Scargill, who died in 1662, and founded the Free School in the village, which is perpetuated by the following lines on a stone in the chancel:—

"He built a school free for twelve children poore,  
Six of this towne, and six of three townes more,  
To whome he gave—besides their learning free,  
Nine-pence a week to each boy paid to be."

On the north side of the chancel is a handsome marble altar-tomb, with the effigy of a man in plate armour—Walter Powtrel, Esq., lord of the manor—also of Cassandra, his wife. At each end of the monument, and in two compartments at the front, are the figures of three sons and four daughters: round the base of the tomb are the arms of the Powtrel family. He died September 16th, 1598. There is also an incised altar-tomb, bearing a Latin inscription, to the memory of Thomas Powtrel, who died August 24th, 1484.

The font is believed to be of fourteenth century date, and is supposed by some to have originally formed the base of the village cross. It stands at the west end of the south aisle, and is of massive octagon shape, rising from a square base.

The sacrarium has been laid down in beautiful encaustic tiles, and the altar steps are of white alabaster, the material having been found under the floor of the Church.

The tower contains a ring of six bells, three of which were added in 1876, in memoriam of the Rev. Charles J. Newdigate, an inscription upon each testifying the same. The third bell bears the monogram "Ihc," a cross fleury, a fleur-de-lis stamp, and the initials, "G. R. H.," surmounted by a crown. On the fourth—"God save His Church, 1743; Tho. Hedderley, founder;" and on the fifth—"God save the Church, 1618."

The registers date from 1539. The following extracts (copied from Mr. Cox's "Notes") are taken from the registers:

- 1698, April 13. Katharine the wife of Tho. Smith, als Cutler, was found felo de se by ye Coroners inquest & interred in ye crosse ways near ye wind mill on ye same day.
1745. Old Sarah Baldack, of Dale Parish, aged 103, buried Apr. 22.

1747. Joseph Mottershaw, John Owen, and Charles Bennett, all three killed by falling in a Pitt, and all buried in one grave, June 7th.
1815. Revd. Thomas Bloodworth, clergyman of the Romish faith or Church, buried Jan. 31st, aged 56 years.

On the tower of the Church formerly grew four stunted trees, one of them with a deep red foliage, that gave rise to many a legend:—

At each corner, right over the battlements high,  
 There grew a tufted tree;  
 An alder, an ash, and a gloomy yew,  
 Of the four were surely three.  
 The name of that other we never knew,  
 But its leaves had a mystic blood-red hue.

How they were planted, and how they throve  
 In the stone and mortar dry,  
 The old men knew not—tho' often they strove  
 To solve the reason why;  
 That blood-red tree was planted, they guessed,  
 By the lady's spirit that would not rest.

The Rectory is a well-built, handsome mansion, on an eminence near the Church, and commands extensive and beautiful views to the south-east; and in the garden is one of the finest lime trees in the county.

The following extracts from some notes of the late Rev. C. J. Newdigate, lent to Mr. Cox by the present Rector, are of some interest:—"The original manor house was a moated residence, situated in what is now the Fox Holes plantation. This plantation was made about 1823 or 1824, at which time it was a rough spot, in which some of the hewn stones of the ancient building still remained: the moat may still be distinctly traced. From this circumstance the place was for many years called 'The Mot.' It appears that a Hall House was afterwards built on West Hallam hill, westward of the Church, of the character of which no record remains. The house was subsequently taken down, and a farm-house, with a Romish Chapel attached, built out of the old materials. After standing for about 60 years, this house was removed about 1833, and the site with the garden was added to the Churchyard, and consecrated by John Lonsdale, Bishop of Lichfield. At this time some ancient stained glass, originally belonging to the

Hall House (but afterwards removed to the Romish Chapel), was placed in the east window of the Parish Church."

The present hall is a substantial Gothic building, adjoining the south side of the Churchyard. It is built of brick, with dressings of stone, and presents a neat external appearance. Its erection was completed in 1877, the builder being the late Mr. Thomas Brown, of West Hallam. Mr. J. Parkin, of Idridgehay, was the architect.

There is a spacious and well-lighted reading-room not far from the entrance to the Churchyard. The building was erected at the expense of Lieut.-Colonel Newdigate, the present lord of the manor, and was opened last year.

There appears to have been a number of charitable bequests made to this parish at various times. The most important of these was bequeathed by the Rev. John Scargill, who died in 1662. This gentleman built a school, and endowed it with a sum of £540, for the education of twelve poor children—six of the parish of West Hallam, and two each of Stanley, Mapperley, and Dale Abbey. In addition to a free education, each child was to receive 9d. per week. The sum left as an endowment was laid out in land at Eastwood, in 1666. The scheme was managed by trustees, who, in 1682, purchased a messuage and lands at Greasley, for £360, which sum is supposed to have arisen from the residuary bequest in the donor's will. On the enclosure of Eastwood, in 1797, 5a. 2r. 23p. of land was awarded to the trustees. Various exchanges and partitions have since taken place. The present income of the charity is derived from property at Eastwood, Newthorpe, and Ilkeston. The school premises consist of a large school-room, with a house adjoining for the schoolmaster, built in 1782. Fifteen years later an addition was made to the school-room, at an expense of £109 12s. 9d., and in 1832 it was entirely rebuilt. An additional school-room for girls and infants was built out of the surplus revenue, in the year 1852. The schoolmaster's salary was, in 1820, fixed at £60, and the scholars then increased to 58, viz., nineteen of Hallam, and thirteen each from the other three places. This number gradually increased until, in 1876, sixty-six children were in receipt of the benefits of the charity. In that year a scheme was prepared by the Charity Commissioners, under the powers vested in them by the "Endowed

Schools Acts, 1869, 1873, & 1874," which came into operation shortly afterwards, and by the provisions of which the charity is now governed. The main features of this new scheme are these. In place of the old trustees, the foundation is now administered by a body of ten governors, five of whom are ex-officio, and five representative. The ex-officio governors consist of the lord of the manor and Rector of West Hallam, the Incumbent of Dale Abbey, and the Vicars of Mapperley and Stanley. The representative governors are elected by the rate-payers of the parishes named, at a vestry meeting called for the purpose, and hold office for five years. The gentlemen now serving the office are :—A. G. Whitehouse, Esq., and Mr. R. Morris, for West Hallam ; Mr. John Hancock for Dale Abbey, Mr. Edwin Canner for Stanley, and Mr. William Else for Mapperley. The free education and payments to scholars have been abolished, and in lieu thereof sixty-six scholarships, each of the yearly value of £2, are to be maintained under the foundation. The scheme specifies that these scholarships are to be awarded according to merit : and the governors are permitted to apply the yearly amount of each scholarship in payment of the tuition fee, or in providing clothing for the scholar, or both ; and so far as not applied, the surplus is to be deposited in a Post Office Savings Bank, or otherwise applied or accumulated for the benefit of the scholar. In addition to the scholarships, exhibitions of the aggregate yearly value of not less than £90, and tenable for not longer than three years at Derby Grammar School, at Trent College, or Risley Grammar School, are open for competition by boys and girls who have for not less than two years been educated at some Public Elementary School in any of the parishes to which the charity is devoted. The first exhibition obtained under this scheme was by A. T. Pitt (now at Derby School), son of the present school-master, Mr. Alfred Pitt. Miss Ross is the mistress of the girls' school.





## DALE ABBEY.

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**F**OUR miles from Ilkeston, and six miles from Derby, is Dale Abbey, an extra parochial township, chapelry, and picturesque village, containing 1760a. 1r. 35p. of land, partly clay, sand, and marl. The number of the inhabitants is about 400. Earl Stanhope is lord of the manor and principal owner. The village is situated in a valley, having a lofty range of hills on the south, commanding extensive views. The poor have the benefit of the Scargill School, West Hallam, and of the Grammar School at Risley, founded by Mrs. Elizabeth Grey.

The Church is an ancient and curious structure, the interior being divided into two parts by a framework screen, with high-backed pews and a heavy gallery, extending over three-parts of the body. It has a small turret and one bell, and it is said the village inn was anciently under the same roof, and there was a door in the wall leading from the gallery into the house, through which the worshippers were accustomed to steal to refresh themselves. It is in the jurisdiction of the manor and peculiar court of Dale Abbey, of which Earl Stanhope is lord, and appoints the minister. The Rev. W. Fox, Rector of Stanton-by-Dale, is the present minister. A neat marble tablet has been put up in the church bearing the following inscription: "Erected by the Parishioners of Dale Abbey, to the Memory of the Right Hon. Philip Henry, Earl of Stanhope, lord of the manor and lay Bishop of this Church, who died March 2nd, 1855, aged 73."

Here was an Abbey of the Premonstratensian Order, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The history of its foundation, as related by Maud-de-Salicosamara, left in manuscript by a monk who belonged to it, is as follows: A man, Cornelius by name, who once lived in St. Mary's, Derby, a baker by trade, was a very





devout man and gave much alms to the poor, having had a vision from the blessed Virgin to lead a solitary life in the service of her Son and herself, he left all his possessions and his native place without acquainting any one, and took up his abode at Depedale, where he had been some time, when about 1135, Sir Ralph, son of Lord Geremund, being out hunting, found his course intercepted by a morass. Surveying this wild and secluded scene more closely, he at length perceived a column of smoke rising above the trees; making his way with difficulty through the plants and shrubs, he reached the place and found a rudely-constructed hut: before it was a fire of sticks, and by it sat an aged man, with unshorn hair and untrimmed beard. After hearing his tale, Sir Ralph proceeded to Derby, where it was verified, and the next day he returned with garments and food to the Hermit of the Dale—brought him tools and endowed him with the toll of his mill at Burgh, (Borrowash,) and encouraged him to fulfil the Virgin's pleasure. The recluse immediately commenced scooping out a habitation in the rock, which after several years labour was completed, as also an oratory at the foot of the hill for his patroness the Virgin. After living in this solitude for many years, he was found by a pilgrim, attracted by the fame of his sanctity, stretched upon the floor of his cell, apparently asleep, but dead. At his death, Serlo-de-Grendon, a knight of eminent valour and great wealth, who married the daughter of the above Sir Ralph, gave the place of Depedale to his godmother, who had a son, whom she educated for holy orders, that he might perform divine service in her chapel there; but a short time afterward and with her consent, he invited canons from Calke, and gave them Depedale. These canons having been removed for their misconduct, some white canons of the Premonstratensian Order repaired thither, and to them the park of Stanley was given, when the monastery obtained the name of "De Parco Stanley," by which it was at that period generally known. There is a legend that the king gave the canons as much land as they could encircle in a day, with a plough drawn by deer; and this story is represented on the windows of Morley Church, which are supposed to have been removed from Dale Abbey. These canons, nevertheless, not having sufficient means for their support, returned to Topholm, whence they came. William-de-Grendon, Lord of Ockbrook, supplied their place with canons from Welbeck, but they also deserted the new monastery, for

want of sufficient sustenance. Geoffrey-de-Salicosa Mare, having procured an establishment of nine canons, from Newhouse, in Lincolnshire, they were admitted into the Premonstratensian Order, and settled at the new monastery in Stanley Park, and by their zeal and diligence a noble Abbey reared its head, at a short distance from the humble structure of the first devotee, which for wealth and magnificence was amongst the first in the kingdom, and was endowed with the advowson of the churches of Heanor, Ilkeston, and Kirk Hallam. The Church was of stately dimensions, with several large windows on each side, and one large chancel window at the east end, the noble arch of which is still standing. It is 16 feet wide, and 40 feet from the ground to the keystone, and is in a good state of preservation, some expense having been incurred to prevent it falling into decay. Dale Abbey was founded 1204, and surrendered to the crown, 1538, when the revenues were estimated at £144 4s. per annum. Willis says that it was surrendered by John Staunton, the last abbot, and 16 monks; but it appears by the commissioners' accounts of that date, that John Bede, the last abbot, had a pension of £26 13s. 4d., and 16 monks various smaller pensions. The whole number of abbots was 18, and the period of their government 312 years, 6 weeks, 1 day. Francis Pole, Esq., who then took possession of the site and demesnes, as lessee, probably under the Crown, purchased the altar, crucifix, organ, gravestones, &c., and all the live and dead stock. In the year 1538, the abbey clock was sold for 6s.; the iron, glass, paving and grave stones, for £18. There were six bells, weighing 47 cwt. In 1554, he had a grant of the abbey in fee, and the same year conveyed it to Sir John Port, one of the Justices of the King's Bench. Dorothy, one of his son's co-heiresses, brought it to her husband, Sir George Hastings. Sir Henry Willoughby, of Risley, purchased the estate of the representative of Sir George Hastings, who was afterwards Earl of Huntingdon, and died in 1605. Sir Henry Willoughby having left three daughters, co-heiresses, one of whom left no issue, the manor of Dale and the abbey demesnes were held in moieties by the noble family of Grey, and that of Dewes, into which the other co-heiresses married. One moiety of the estate was purchased, 1716, by the trustees of Philip, then late Earl of Chesterfield, of Sir Simon Dewes, for his son Alexander, father of the first Earl of Stanhope. The other moiety was purchased, 1778, of the Earl of Stamford. The

hermitage, or cave, cut in the rock by the poor baker, is a short distance from the Church. It is a large excavation in the rock, having a rude doorway and two windows, which latter are of modern formation.

One of the most interesting records extant, relating to the "Abbey de Parco Stanli," or "Dale Abbey," is the one contained in the valuable MS. volume, numbered 172, in the Augmentation Office Records. This account contains the inventories of eleven religious houses, taken in 1538, under the direction of Dr. (afterwards Sir) Thomas Legh and William Cavendish, the King's Commissioners for the dissolution, and among these are three or four Derbyshire and Staffordshire houses. From a copy of one of these—the Inventory of Dale Abbey—we make the following extracts :—

*" Dale Priory Co. Derby.*

Hereafter folowyth all such parcellls of implements or householde stuffe, corne, catell, ornaments of the churche and such other lyke founde within the late monastery ther at the time of the dissolucion of the same house, sould by the Kinges Commissioners to Fraunces Pole, esquire, the xxiiij day of October in the xxxth yere of our soveraigne lorde Kyng Henry the viijth.

*The Churche :* At the hygh aulter a table of woode paynted, ij candlestykes of brasse, a lampe, the seates in the quier, a crucyfyx, Mary and John, a payre of organs, xxs, on the ryght hand of the quier ij aulters wyth ij tables of allebaster vjs. : a grate of yron abowte the Founder [a railing or screen of wood or metal round the tomb of the founder] and tymber worke ther viijs. ; the rode alter in the church and a rode ther ijs. ; in our Lady Chapell a table of alebaster and certen setes and woode ther vs. : in the lytell Chapell of our Lady a table of alebaster wyth an imaj of our Lady ther iijs. ; the particion of tymber in the body of the Churohe xxd. ; the clock ther vjs. ; the roffes, ieron, glasse, pavyng stones, and grave stones, and pavyng stones in the church xvijli.

*The Dorter :* there ys sould for vijs vjd.

*The Vestry :* ij tynacles of blacke satten a cope of the same with albes thereto belonging ; a sewte of whyte sylke with a cope to the same spotted with blue sterres ; a sewte of blake sylke viij ould copes viij ould altar clothes as sould for xls.

*The Cloyster* : The roffes, ieron, glass, pavyng stones and the seats there soulede for vi li.

*The Kechyn* : A brasse pott in a furnes ; iij brasse potts ; iij lytell pannes ; iij spyttes ; a payr of coberds ; j pott chayen ; ij cressetts ; j grydyren ; a payr of tongs ; a mortar with a pestell ; xl platers, dysshes and saucers, sould for xls.

*The Brewhouse* : ij leads ; a masshyng fatte ; a malte arke iijli.

*The Bysshops Chamber* : An oulde fether bede ; an oulde coveyng ; a boulster ; an oulde testor ; an oulde hencing—xijs.

*Catell at the Monastery* : viij oxen soulede for iijli. ; xv. yonge bullokes, at iijjs. the pece, lxs. ; xx pygges soulede fore xijs iijd. ; calvys soulede for xxs ; horses there soulede for xxs—ixli. xiijs iijd.

[Then follow the remainder of the 'catell and also the grayne soulede' at Bayhaye Graunge and Ockbroke Graunge.]

*Waynes at the Monastery* : ij waynes soulede for vjs viijd, ij oulde waynes soulede for vjs viijd.

[A list of 'rewards gyven to the abbot and covent ther at ther departure' is next given, and is followed by a number of payments in sums varying from 5s. to 20s.—in all, £15 9s. 8d., including Sir William Cooke, the parish pryst of Stanley, in reward 20s. ; John Tebaulde and his wyffe xijs., and John of the Henhouse, viijs.]

*Pencions and Stypends* appoynted and allotted to the late Abbott and Convent of the seid late Monastery by the fore-seid Commissioners to

John Bede, late Abbott	..	..	xxvjli. xijs. iijd.
Richard Wheteley, prior	..	..	.. cvjs. viijd.
John Cadman	..	..	.. cvjs. viijd.
Richard Hawslon	..	..	.. cvjs. viijd.
Thomas Bagshaw	..	..	.. cvjs. viijd.
William Smyth	..	..	.. cvjs. viijd.
John Banks	..	..	.. .. cs.
John Shemold	..	..	.. lxvjs. viijd.
George Coke	..	..	.. .. cs.
Robert Hervey	..	..	.. cxvis. viijd.
Rauffe Heryson	..	..	.. .. cs.
Robert Wilson	..	..	.. lxvjs. viijd.

Jamis Cheryholme	..	..	..	lxvjs.	viijd.
Jamis Clayton	..	..	..	..	.. xls.
John Bateman	..	..	..	..	.. xls.
Robert Jerett	..	..	..	..	.. xvjs. viijd.
					Sum lxxxviiij li. xs.

*Dettes* owing to dyvers persons by the seid late monastery before the tyme of the dissolucon thereof, xxiv li. xjs. vjd.

[These include Sir Henry Sacheverell, knyght, vi li. xiijs. iiijd. ; the Vicar of Heymour xxs. ; the Churche of Ylkeston for wax iij. dozen . . . ; Doctor North iij li. ; Piers Holland for hys annuite, xs. ; to Vicar of Spondon for his composicion, xxs. ; to Roger Colyers wyfe, of Derby, for candles, ix s. ; to Vicar of Saynt Maryez in Notynham iij. okes.]

*Dettes* owing to the said late monastery whose names hereafter followyth. Robert Nesshe owyth for woodds within the closyng of hys ferme and the rowez and hedge thereof due at our Lady Day next ensuyng, xxs."

In September, 1878, the process of excavating the foundations of Dale Abbey was commenced, under the auspices of the Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society, and was brought to a close in August, 1879, having met with unexpected success. The ground plan has been rendered complete, except on the south and west sides where gardens prevented more than trial holes being dug, and even this could not be done on the west side owing to the unwillingness of the tenant. It appeared that there were six altars to the church, viz., the High Altar, and those dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, our Lady of Pity, the Holy Rood, S. Margaret, and S. Werburgh. Of these the High Altar and two others remained ; the position of two others was indicated. The whole church appeared to be of early English date. One of the most valuable discoveries was a large portion of the nave pavement with the tiles disposed for the arrangement of processions. A remarkable effigy was also found, but opinions differ as to whom it represents, whether a canon, a cantor, a lector, abbot, or prior. Some distance beneath this effigy was found an oaken coffin, and beneath the body which was in this coffin were a large number of leaves still green and pliant, although a lapse of 500 years must have ensued since they were plucked from the tree. Beneath two incised slabs, interments were also found. A west



doorway of great richness has been unearthed, and also a memorial stone of an abbot. This bears a richly-sculptured cross, by the side of which there is cut a pastoral staff, as significatory of the rank of the old Premonstratensian prelate. The lower courses of a fine staircase at the junction of the choir and north transept, leading up to the central tower, have been exposed. Numerous specially good encaustic tiles, both of heraldic and set patterns, have been unearthed; also fragments of painted glass, some beautifully carved crochets of Early English work, &c. The site of the Abbey has now been handed over to Earl Stanhope, who intends to preserve the site as opened out by the society, and to erect a building to serve as a museum.



Mr. J. B. Robinson, in his "Derbyshire Gatherings," relates an anecdote of a wonderful eater, whose voraciousness was exhibited at the neighbouring village of Stanton-by-Dale. The particulars are said to have been copied from a manuscript kept by the late parish clerk of that place, and are verified by the signatures of Richard Mee, John Foxon, Francis Hooley, and William Shepherd, four names well known in that district. On the evening of Saturday, May 3, 1777 (so the narrative runs), a man named Ralph Oakley got his supper at the sign of the Red Lion, at Stanton-by-Dale, of the following different articles:—His first dish was two quarts of milk, thirty eggs, half-a-pound of sugar, three penny loaves, a quantity of ginger and nutmeg, and an ounce of mustard, all boiled together. His second course consisted of a piece of cheese, and a pound of boiled bacon to it. His third was half-a-pound of bacon, fried; a penny loaf, a quart of ale, three half-penny worth of gingerbread, and then a pint of ale. His fourth was a custard (from new cheese) of two pounds; an ounce of mustard and some pepper as the sauce to it, mixed with a pint of new milk. He then had three pints of ale to wash all down. All these things he dispatched in less than an hour, and swore that he could eat as much more. Immediately after this supper he ran for a wager, a distance of three hundred yards, with a young man (a stranger to Stanton) of the name of Windley, and beat him by a score yards at least: afterwards he sat down with the rest of the people in the house, and drank as freely as any of them for nearly two hours.

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COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION,  
and DISEASES of the LUNGS and AIR-VESSELS

Are SPEEDILY CURED by the USE of this NEVER-FAILING  
REMEDY.

*ONE DOSE RELIEVES—ONE BOTTLE CURES.*

It immediately relieves the Breathing, loosens the Phlegm, and allays that tickling sensation in the throat which occasions the Cough, depriving the invalid of rest; and for all temporary and local affections, such as Wheezing, Irritation of the Throat, Palpitation of the Heart, Hoarseness of the Voice, Influenza, &c., it affords instant relief; while in more chronic disorders, such as periodical Cough or inveterate Asthma, it is equally valuable in its effects, though of course a longer perseverance in the use of the medicine is required.

For Children's Coughs it is a never-failing remedy, giving instant relief in Whooping Cough, Chin Cough, Croup, &c.

*The following are two out of many Testimonials received:—*

From Abbott Thurman, Esq., Solicitor, Bath Street, Ilkeston, & Alfreton.

Dear Sir,—It gives me much pleasure to bear testimony to the efficacy of your Linctus for removing coughs and colds. For several years I had at intervals been troubled with a severe and distressing cough. Until I knew of your "Linctus" I tried many so-called specifics without any avail; I am happy to say, however, that one dose of your "Linctus" gave me immediate relief, and after a few doses my cough was completely cured. Now, when I feel a cough or cold coming upon me, after exposure to wet or foggy weather, I take a dose of your "Linctus," and find it an excellent preventative. I have recommended the "Linctus" to my friends, and in all cases they have spoken of it in the highest terms.—I am, Sir, yours truly, ABBOTT THURMAN.

From Mr. J. Storer, Bath Street, Ilkeston.

Dear Sir,—For the last twelve years I have suffered with a very violent cough and pain in the side; my cough and breathing distressed me so much that I was unable to lay me down in bed, but had to be raised up with pillows to get any sleep at all. I had tried everything I could hear of, also several doctors in Derby and Sheffield, but nothing gave me the least ease, until I got a bottle of your Linctus—the first dose gave me relief in less than an hour. I am thankful to say I am quite well, although I have not taken all the medicine, but I shall continue to take a dose occasionally. You can make what use you think well of this, for I think all sufferers from Coughs, Colds, and shortness of Breath, ought to know about it. I shall recommend it to all I hear coughing.—Yours thankfully, JOHN STORER.

*In Bottles at 7½d., 1/1½, 2/9, and 4/6.*

**W. Fletcher, Medical Hall, Ilkeston,**

And all Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines throughout  
the Country.

[For List of District Agents see opposite page.]

**FLETCHER'S**  
**VEGETABLE PURIFYING PILLS,**  
**For BILIOUS and NERVOUS DISORDERS.**

By taking one Pill an hour before meals, they immediately relieve Wind and Pain in the Chest and Stomach caused by Indigestion, enabling those who suffer from this troublesome complaint to enjoy their food without fear of pain afterwards. For Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness and Swelling after Meals, Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, &c., they are invaluable, giving relief after a few doses. One Pill taken three times a day will remove Pain in the Side, Shoulders, and Back; by purifying the Blood from all acrid and corrupt humours, they entirely remove the Scurvy Blotches, Boils, Pimples on the Face, &c., arising from an overheated state of the Body. For Female Irregularities they are invaluable, immediately removing all obstructions. One taken every night will speedily cure Bad Legs, only wash the sores with warm milk.

*The following are two out of many Testimonials received:—*

From Mrs. Duro, "Nag's Head," South-street, Ilkeston, March 13th, 1869.

Mr. Fletcher, Sir,—I have been suffering from acute pains between my shoulders, also with violent pain in the stomach, and swelling after meals. I tried almost everything, but nothing did me any good until I was induced to try your "Vegetable Purifying Pills," when a few doses removed all pain, and I can now enjoy my food without fear of suffering.—Yours, &c.,

M. DURO.

From Mr. Joseph Straw, Providence-street, Ilkeston, March 30th, 1869.

Mr. Fletcher, Sir,—I was laid up with violent pains in my back and loins, so that I was unable to go to work. Nothing did me any good until I got a box of your "Vegetable Purifying Pills." I took three pills at bed-time, and next morning I was so much better that I went to work, and a few more doses quite cured me. My wife was suffering at the same time from sick headache, but a dose or two of the Pills soon set her right. I have recommended them to many others, who have found great benefit from them.

Yours respectfully, JOSEPH STRAW.

Prepared only by W. FLETCHER, Chemist, Medical Hall, Ilkeston, and sold in Boxes, at 7½d., 1/1½, and 2/9 each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors, and by the following District Agents:—

Mapperley, G. Moon, Chemist	Long Eaton, Barton, Chemist
Stanley Common, Morley, Grocer	Heanor, Miss Roscoe, Post Office
Awsworth, J. Chambers, Grocer	" Chapman, Chemist
Kimberley, J. Widdowson, Grocer	" Flint, Grocer
" Hudson, Post Office	Horsley Woodhouse, Mrs. Woollands
" T. Shaw, Brewery-street	Loscoe, Glover, Grocer
" Tomlinson, Drug Stores	Codnor, Farnsworth, Chemist
" Parker, Drug Stores	Ripley, Kendal Daykin, Chemist
Newthorpe, Smith, Post Office	" Wain, Chemist
Eastwood, Hudson, Grocer	" Kiddy and Ashton, Chemists
Underwood, Knighton	Balper, " "
Langley Mill, Slack, Chemist	Heage, Bates, Grocer
Marlpool, J. Davis, Grocer	Duffield, Redfern, Grocer
Stapleford, Barton, Chemist	Kilburn, Wheatley, Grocer
	Beeston, Faull, Chemist

ALSO AGENTS FOR FLETCHER'S LINCTUS.

# OLD HARROW INN,

MARKET-PLACE, ILKESTON.

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JOS. ALDRED, Jun., Proprietor.

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THE Proprietor has pleasure in announcing to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has Opened a splendid **FREE and EASY ROOM**, fitted up in First-class Style, with every accommodation—one of the best in the Midland Counties—where Friends and Visitors may enjoy themselves, at this Old-established House.

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**FREE & EASY EVERY NIGHT.**

*A Variety of the best Talent is engaged every Week.*

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J. A. HAS ALSO OPENED A

*Splendid New BILLIARD ROOM,*

Which he invites Old and New Friends to call and see.

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**WINES AND SPIRITS**

To be had of Full Strength and Purity.

**FOREIGN AND BRITISH WINES.**

**Good Old Ale, Mild Ale, & Bitter Beers.**

**CHOPS AND STEAKS AT ANY TIME.**

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*Remember the Address!*

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95, Bath Street, Ilkeston, .

**WORKING JEWELLER,**

GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH,

**WATCHMAKER & OPTICIAN.**

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**Importer of Pianos and American Organs,**

AND

**DEALER IN ENGLISH HARMONIUMS.**

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H. H. B., in returning thanks to the Public of Ilkeston and neighbourhood for their support during the 12 years he has been in business, begs for a continuance of the same, and hopes by prompt attention to everything entrusted to his care, coupled with the best workmanship and reasonable prices, to give the utmost satisfaction to all who may favour him with the execution of their orders.

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**All kinds of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, &c.,**

**REPAIRED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.**

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***MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS***

**Of all Descriptions REPAIRED and TUNED by Contract or otherwise.**



# CENTRAL DRAPERY WAREHOUSE

BATH STREET, ILKESTON,

(*Opposite Scales and Salter's Boot and Shoe Shop.*)

## JOHN CARRIER

(10, MARKET-PLACE, ILKESTON.)

Wishes to take this opportunity of thanking his numerous friends for the very liberal support accorded him during the time he has been in business, and also to say that he intends OPENING his NEW and COMMODIOUS PREMISES in BATH STREET in a few weeks, with a large and varied STOCK of

## GENERAL DRAPERY

AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

Calicoes	Feathers	Toilet Covers	Skirts
Flannels	Mattresses	" Towels	Shawls
Prints	Ticking	" Sets	Handkerchiefs
Stuffs	Chintz	Nursery Diaper	Cloth Gloves
Winceys	Dimitties	Pinafore	Kid
Sheetings	Oretonnes	Toilet and " Bed	Lace "
Blankets	Carpets	Fringe	Umbrellas
Linens	Rugs	Ladies' Cuffs and	Dress Linings
Towellings	Window Hollands	Collars	Buttons
Counterpanes	Damasks	Muslin Edging	Fringes
Quilts	Floor Cloths	Lace "	Braids
Table Covers	Cocos Matting	Hosiery "	Ribbons
Wool and Cotton	Lace Curtains	Antimacassers	Worsted's
Shirtings	Muslin "	Jackets	Wools
Flocks	Toileting	Usters	
Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps	Hats and Caps	Ladies' Silk Scarfs	
" "	Wool Shirts	" " Handkerchiefs	
" "	Cotton " White &	" Jacket and Mantle Cloths	
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" "	Fronts, Collars, & Cuffs	" Coloured and Black Silks	
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*Black Stuff in all the New Materials.*

**Mens' & Boys' Ready-made Clothes, or made to order,**

Cotton Cord, Moleskin, or Cloth.

## FUNERALS FURNISHED.

Special Goods not in stock procured in a day or two. J. C. invites inspection, and hopes by strict attention to business, combined with moderate profits, still to merit a share of public patronage.

*Clothing Clubs supplied on the usual terms. N.B.—The Clothing Club as usual at the Shop.*

MARCH, 1880.

H. CLEMERSON,  
AUCTIONEER & VALUER,  
BATH STREET, ILKESTON,

Has now for Sale a large Assortment of

*New & Second-hand Furniture,*

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Wood and Iron Bedsteads, Beds, Mattresses, Carpets, Rugs,  
Drawers, Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Couches, Dressers, Chimney  
and Swing Looking Glasses, Pictures, &c.,

Which he is now selling at such Prices that should command inspection before purchasing elsewhere.

The largest and Cheapest Stock of PAPER-HANGINGS ever offered in Ilkeston, from 3d. per Piece.

*Painting and Paper-hanging carried on as usual.*

AGENT FOR PHILLIPS & SONS' FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

OBSERVE THE ADDRESS!

HENRY CLEMERSON, AUCTIONEER,  
(*Opposite New Midland Railway Station,*)  
BATH STREET, ILKESTON.

**G**RANITE & MARBLE MONUMENTS

Of Superior Workmanship and Design, from £5 upwards. Apply for Designs free from the

CHRISTIAN MEMORIAL DEPOT,  
TOP OF MANSFIELD-ROAD, NOTTINGHAM,  
W. JACKSON,  
MEMORIAL ARCHITECT & SCULPTOR.

THE OLD WINE VAULTS  
WINE & SPIRIT  
STORES,  
East Street and High Street,  
ILKESTON.

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THESE STORES ARE STOCKED WITH BRITISH AND  
FOREIGN

WINES & SPIRITS  
*OF VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY.*

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The PRICES are MODERATE,  
And are marked in Plain Figures on each Cask.

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THE WINES & SPIRITS  
ARE DRAWN DIRECT FROM THE WOOD.

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The Bottle Department is in High Street.

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CIGARS OF THE FINEST BRANDS.  
*THE TWOPENNY CIGARS ARE THE BEST EVER OFFERED.*

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C. H. GREGORY, PROPRIETOR.

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**8, South Parade, NOTTINGHAM,**  
**SILK MERCER & FAMILY DRAPER.**

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**MANTLE AND JACKET WAREHOUSE.**

**Silks, Shawls, & Fancy Dresses.**

**A large Stock of Guaranteed BLACK SILKS always on hand.**

**DRESSMAKING**

**ON THE PREMISES ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.**

**Fit Guaranteed by an experienced Manager.**

**Every Description of Household Linen.**

**KID GLOVES OF EVERY MAKE.**

***French and English MILLINERY.***

**MOURNING AND WEDDING ORDERS**

**PROMPTLY EXECUTED.**

**FUNERALS COMPLETELY FURNISHED,**

***AND THOROUGHLY CONDUCTED.***

**A Fact worth Knowing!**

If you are in want of **GOOD & CHEAP**

**BOOTS AND SHOES,**

GO AT ONCE TO

**SCALES AND SALTER'S,**

BATH STREET, ILKESTON,

**THE LARGEST RETAIL BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS IN ENGLAND,**

Where you can have a **SINGLE PAIR** at **WHOLESALE PRICES,**  
and every Pair Warranted their own make.

OBSERVE THE ADDRESS!

**SCALES and SALTER,**

**BATH STREET, ILKESTON.**

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**ENOCH CARRIER,**

**Family & General Grocer, Provision Dealer, &c.,**

CORNER OF CHAPEL STREET,

**BATH STREET, ILKESTON.**

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**TEAS! TEAS!**

Of the Finest Qualities, at such Prices as will command attention  
**WITHOUT A PRIZE!**

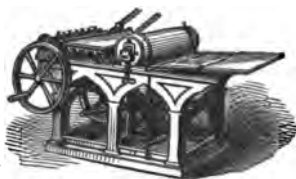
**Coffees, Sugars, Fruits, Spices, and all kinds of  
General Groceries.**

**Home-Cured BACON, HAMS, CHEESE, BUTTERS, LARD, &c.**

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Posters, in Black or Coloured Inks ;

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COLLIERY AND FURNACE WORK,

Executed in the best style of Workmanship, and at moderate prices.

*Urgent Orders receive prompt attention.*

LITHOGRAPHIC AND COPPER-PLATE PRINTING.

BOOKBINDING TASTEFULLY EXECUTED.

Commercial, Family, and School STATIONERY.

TRADE MARK. **INFANTS' FRIEND.** REGISTERED.

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**IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR PARENTS.**

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THE quarterly returns of the Registrar-General undeniably prove the fearful prevalence of **INFANT MORTALITY**. Thousands of Children are swept away in early infancy, or during teething, and most of these deaths could be prevented by the timely use of

**POTTS' INFANTS' FRIEND.**

It removes all the painful and distressing ailments to which young children are liable, and more especially those maladies occasioned by teething; it prevents flatulency and griping, giving immediate relief; it allays all debilitating irritation of the nervous system, and thus procures the infant its natural sleep, at the same time bringing repose and comfort to the weary and harassed parents, who suffer with their suffering child. It also strengthens the digestive organs, and is guaranteed to be perfectly free from Laudanum, Opium, or any of its preparations.

Numerous Testimonials of Cures have been received by the Proprietor during the last 40 years, amongst which is the following from the Head Gardener of the late A. M. Mundy, Esq. :—

24, Malden Road, Haverstock Hill, London, N.W., April 23rd, 1874.

Mr. Potts,—Dear Sir,—Will you greatly oblige by forwarding the address of your London Agent for "Potts' Infants' Friend," as my friend is nearly out of same. If you have no Agent in London they must certainly send to Ilkeston for some, as they cannot obtain anything so soothing for a child in London. My friend, Mr. Butlin, of the above address, gave some to a friend for his child that was troubled with fits, and is now two years old; they had not had a night's rest with him for one month. It had crowing convulsions for fifteen months. After taking your "Potts' Infants' Friend," it rested well for three nights; the father and mother were never disturbed during the whole of the three nights. Such a thing they had not known before for fifteen months. They then went to Leamington, where I hope to hear from them again.—  
I am, dear Sir, yours truly, G. DANIELS.

This Medicine has also received direct testimony of approval by the Medical Profession :—

I have great pleasure in adding my testimony to the excellent qualities of the "Infants' Friend," having witnessed the great benefit which has been derived from its use when other means have failed; and I consider it to be a most valuable and safe medicine for infants.

Ilkeston.

ROBERT WILKINSON, M.R.C.S. (London.)

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors, in bottles, 7½d. and 1/1½, also by the Proprietor,

**CHARLES POTTS, Homœopathic Chemist, ILKESTON.**







5/11/11



